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Department of Agriculture

PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE

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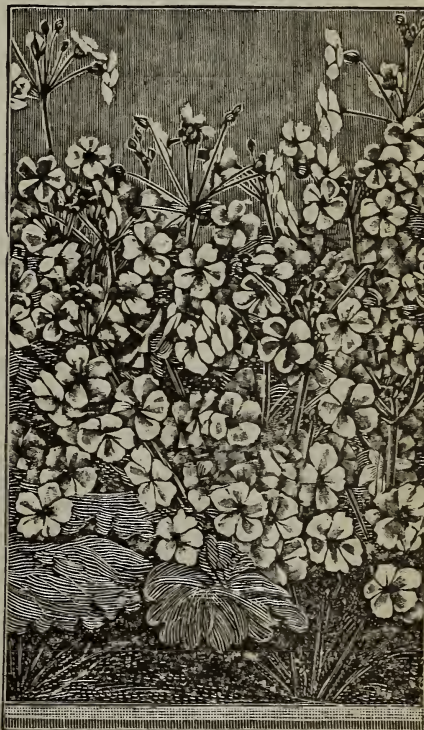
AUGUST, 1906.

5 Years 45 cents.
1 Year 10 cents.

FREE SEEDS OF NEW STAR PRIMROSE.

The New Star Primrose shown in the illustration is a grand winter-blooming pot plant, surpassing in free-blooming and attractiveness even the well-known Chinese varieties. The plants often grow eighteen inches high, becoming a pyramidal mass of showy flowers of many colors, and make a fine display throughout the season. No pot plant has been so much praised in England for its beauty and usefulness as this New Primrose, and the English dealers still ask 50 cents per packet for the seeds. A few plants will fill a window, and their giant form and floriferous grandeur throughout the winter never fail to elicit the highest words of praise. I can supply the colors separately, also mixed, at 10 cents per packet, 3 packets 25 cents, or to any one ordering 50 cents worth of seeds this month I will add a free packet of this grand Primula. Now is the time to sow this and the following seeds for winter decoration:

<i>Asparagus</i> , plumosus nanus,	5
Decumbens, the new sort,	5
Sprengeri, splendid for vases,	5
All varieties mixed, 4 packets 10 cents, 1 packet	3
<i>Abutilon</i> , New Hybrids, white, red, rose, or yellow,	5
New Hybrids, all colors mixed, 4 pkts. 10c. 1 pkt.	5
<i>Acacia</i> , Fern Tree, a charming foliage plant,	3
<i>Bignonia</i> , Golden-flowered, elegant vine,	5
<i>Coleus</i> , New Fancy-leaved, special mix't, 4 pkts. 10c.	3
<i>Cactus</i> , Special Mixture, all sorts,	5
<i>Calceolaria</i> , Large-flowered Hybrids, finest mixed,	5
4 packets 10 cents, 1 packet,	3
<i>Carnation</i> , for winter-blooming, finest mixed,	3
4 packets 10 cents, 1 packet	3
<i>Cuphea</i> , fine pot plants, special mixture,	3
<i>Cineraria hybrida</i> , Large-flowered, mixed,	3
<i>Stellata</i> , New free-blooming hybrids, fine mixed,	3
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> , Veitch's late-blooming, mixed,	3
<i>Cyclamen</i> , New Giant, finest mixed,	3
<i>Cyperus</i> , Umbrella Plant, fine aquatic for foliage,	3
<i>Daisy</i> , English Double, mixed 4 pkts. 10c. 1 pkt.	3
<i>Geranium</i> , Zonale, finest mixed, 4 pkts. 10c. 1 pkt.	3
<i>Grevillea</i> robusta pyramidalis, splendid pot plant,	3
<i>Heliotrope</i> , New Giant, special mixture, all colors,	3
<i>Hibiscus</i> , special mixture of half-hardy sorts,	3
<i>Impatiens sultani</i> , hybrida, all colors mixed,	3
<i>Jerusalem Cherry</i> , New hybrids, mixed,	3
<i>Lantana</i> , New Dwarf, finest mixed,	3
<i>Morrenia odorata</i> , graceful evergreen pot vine,	3
<i>Myrtus communis</i> , the shrubby Myrtle,	3
<i>Passiflora</i> , Passion Vine, special mixture,	3
<i>Palms</i> , special mixture,	15
<i>Primula</i> , Chinese Giant, mixed, 3 packets	12
1 packet	5



<i>Primula</i> , Chinese, choice mixed, all colors,	3
Forbesi, Baby Primrose,	3
Obconica, large-flowered, plain or fringed, mixed,	5
Special mixture, all sorts,	3
<i>Streptocarpus</i> , Charming hybrids, mixed,	3
<i>Smilax</i> , Boston, elegant pot vine,	3

All of the above window-garden seeds may be sown this month. Directions for sowing will accompany every package. For a few cents outlay you can have a whole windowful of choice plants, and the interest in the work will more than repay the labor. Order this month.

GEO. W. PARK, Editor and Publisher,
La Park, Lancaster Co., Pa.



AQUILEGIA



AUBRIETIA



CAMPANULA



CENTAUREA



ACONITUM

THE CHOICEST HARDY PERENNIALS

Sow these seeds during July and August for next season's display. I will mail free a fine Baby Rambler and three other Choice Roses to anyone ordering \$1.00 worth of seeds this month. See your friends and make up a big order.

SEEDS TO SOW THIS MONTH.

- Achillea** Ptarmica, hardy perennial, white flowers, fine. 5
Aconitum, Monk's Hood, mixed. 5
Adenophora (Bellflower), Potannini, new, handsome, blue. 5
Adonis Cirrhosa, an elegant biennial climber; for shade. 3
Adonis Vernalis, rich yellow flowers, hardy and fine. 5
Ethionema grandiflora, the Lebanon Candytuft. 5
Agrostemma coronaria, fine pink flowers in June. 5
Alyssum saxatile, gold dust, a fine golden-flowered perennial. 3
Antirrhinum, (Snapdragon), new semi-dwarf, large-flowered, fragrant varieties; fine for garden or house; many colors; special mixt. 3
Aquilegia, large-flowered, very beautiful hardy perennials; finest mixed 3
Arabis alpina, lovely white early spring flower, hardy perennial. 3
Anchusa azurea, splendid blue flowers in clusters. 5
Anemone Japonica, an elegant free-blooming perennial. 5
Aster, Large-flowered Perennial, mixed. 5
Aubrietia, the beautiful spring-blooming Rock Cress, mixed. 5
Aubrietia, beautiful spring-blooming perennials, mixed colors. 5
Bells, Giant Double Daisy, charming hardy edging; finest mixed. 3
Campanula, Bellflowers, splendid perennials, mixed. 3
Canterbury Bell (Campanula medium) grand biennial; large showy flowers, blue, white, rose, striped, mixed. 5
Carnations, Hybrid, early-flowering, very large double, fragrant flowers of all shades from white to dark crimson, hardy, mixed. 5
Carnation, Hardy Garden, superb double, fragrant flowers, mixed. 5
Cerastium grandiflora, silvery foliage, bears masses of white flowers. 5
Chelone barbata, rich scarlet flowers in clusters; everblooming. 5
Coreopsis Eldorado, superb rich golden flowers, everblooming. 5
Crucianella, stylosa, a fine creeping perennial, always in bloom. 5
Delphinium, Perennial Larkspur, finest of hardy perennials, mixed 3
Dianthus atrocinereus, a splendid rich green border plant; blooms in May, flowers rich red, small, in profusion. 3
Digitalis, Foxglove, elegant spikes of drooping bells, mixed colors. 3
Gaillardia grandiflora, new compact, a superb summer bedding hardy perennial; flowers showy and continuously produced all season; mixed. 3
Geum Atroangueum fl. pl., an elegant hardy perennial; scarlet. 5
Gypsophila paniculata, white bloom for garnishing bouquets. 3
Hollyhock, double, finest mixture. 3
Honesty, Lunaria biennis, silver-leaf, fine. 5
Iponopsis, standing cypress, mixed. 5
Leucanthemum Triumph, Giant Daisy. 5
Linum Perenne, graceful and beautiful everblooming, mixed 3
Lychnis, Large-flowered Hybrids, mixed. 5
Myosotis, Forget-me-not, special mixture of the new, large-flowered, early varieties, all colors. A dainty, popular little flower. 5
Pansy, Superb Large-flowered, complete mixture of all colors; plants vigorous and bushy; flowers of enormous size, fragrant and exquisitely marked; properly planted they bloom from spring until late fall. 3
Petas, Hardy Perennial, everblooming, showy, hardy plants; mixed. 5
Pentstemon, choice perennial sorts, mixed. 5
Phlox, Hardy Perennial, mixed (seeds start slowly). 5
Pinks Carnations and Picoetes, hardy, double, fragrant, mixed. 3
Pinks Park's Everblooming, finest mixed. 5
Platyodon, a superb hardy perennial allied to Bellflower; mixed colors. 5
Poppay, Perennial Hybrids, gorgeous hardy perennials; flowers of great size and in various shades, mixed. 3
Primula, Hardy Perennial, early-flowering, beautiful, mixed colors. 3
Pyrethrum, Perennial Cosmos, beautiful in both foliage and flower. 5
Rocket, sweet, Phlox-like hardy, fragrant perennials, mixed. 5
Eomneta Coulteri, Giant California Poppy. 5
Saponaria ocyroides, a creeping perennial of great beauty. 5
Silene Orientalis, a grand, showy biennial; masses of pink bloom. 5
Sweet William, Giant sorts, finest mixture. 3
Tunica saxifraga, a lovely hardy edging, rich green foliage. 3
Verbascum Olympicum, the oriental Mullein; stately, showy biennial. 5
Veronica spicata, rich blue spikes of bloom, fine. 5
Viola odorata, finest named sorts in mixture; seeds start tardily. 5
Viola, Tufted Pansy, finest mixture of all colors from white to deep purple, many variegated; first-class for beds; hardy, scented; mixed. 3
Wallflower, Non Plus Ultra, double, the most beautiful of all; single or double, deliciously scented; mixed. 3

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.



CERASTIUM



CHELONE



CHRYSANTHEMUM



COREOPSIS



CRUCIANELLA



DELPHINIUM



DIANTHUS



GAILLARDIA



GEUM



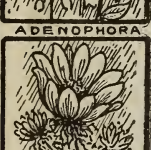
ACHILLEA



ACONITUM



ADENOPHORA



ADONIS



AGROSTEMMA



ALYSSUM



ANEMONE



ARABIS



ANEMONE JAPONICA



ARABIS ALPINA

A BED OF PANSIES.

Sow the Seeds During July, August and September. Plants Hardy.

Sow Where They Are to Bloom. Price 4 Packets

10 Cents, 1 Packet 3 Cents.

Now is the time to sow Pansies to have beautiful, vigorous, blooming plants in the spring. A bed started now will begin to bloom with the Hyacinths and Tulips, and make a gorgeous display until mid-summer. If the flowers are freely picked the display will be continuous until late in autumn. Only those who have seen a bed of these choice Pansies have any idea of the beauty and gorgeousness of the display. The flowers are of all shades and variegations from pure white to coal black, and from light yellow through the various shades of rich orange to scarlet. Many flowers are shaded and mottled, striped and blotched, margined and eyed, and variegated in the most beautiful and picturesque manner.

The finest strain of Pansies in cultivation is that developed by Frederick Roemer, of Germany, and the seeds I offer are from this celebrated grower, imported direct. In buying seeds of me, therefore, you are sure of getting the best—plants vigorous, compact, very free-blooming, and the flowers of enormous size, exquisite in form and showing a marvellous variety of shades and variegations. I challenge a comparison of my seeds with those of any other strain, no matter what the price may be. Twenty-five cents expended for ten packets of the various shades will yield plants enough for a large bed, and I advise buying the seeds in these mixtures. I can also supply pure yellow, pure white, pure blue, pure azure, etc., if desired, the price of these being 5 cents per packet. The following mixtures include all there is in colors and variegations in Pansies, and I will send **one packet of each for 25 cents**. Don't fail to plant a bed now for spring blooming. You will never regret the small sum invested in these seeds.

White in variety, embracing pure white, white with eye, white slightly shaded and tinted, white with spots, etc., 4 pkts 10 cts., 1 pkt..... 3

Red in variety, embracing bright red, rosy red, rich scarlet and red with tints and shadings, etc., 4 pkts 10 cts., 1 pkt..... 3

Blue in variety, embracing dark blue, dark violet, rich purple, and blue margined, shaded and blotched, 4 pkts 10 cts., 1 pkt..... 3

Black in Variety, embracing coal black, black blue, dark violet blue, jet black, purplish black, 4 pkts 10 cts., 1 pkt..... 3

Yellow in variety, embracing rich pure yellow, golden yellow, yellow with eye, yellow with spots, yellow shaded, 4 pkts 10 cts., 1 pkt..... 3

Striped and Flaked, embracing a great variety of colors, all distinctly striped, flaked and splashed, 4 pkts 10 cts., 1 pkt..... 3

Blotched and Spotted, embracing pure ground colors, with blotches and spots showing in peculiar and striking contrast; marvelous in size, form and odd markings, 4 pkts 10 cts., 1 pkt..... 3

Shaded and Margined, embracing all of the leading colors margined and shaded and rayed in superb and charming contrast; many light and beautiful tints, as well as deeper and richer shades; 4 pkts 10 cts., 1 pkt..... 3

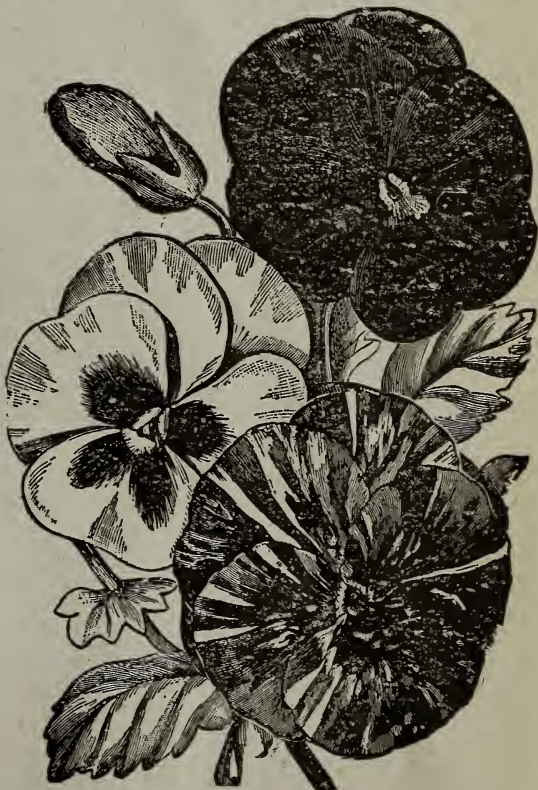
Azure in variety, embracing lovely new shades of light blue, azure, ultramarine and lavender blue, some strikingly marked and tinted; 4 pkts 10 cts., 1 pkt..... 3

Mixed colors, embracing a variety of superb shades and markings not included in above offerings, as plain and fancy faces of orange, bronze, peacock, lilac, violet, etc.; many rare varieties mixed; 4 pkts 10 cts., 1 pkt..... 3

Complete mixture of all shades, colors and markings, carefully prepared, 4 pkts 10 cts., 1 pkt..... 3

I can also supply Pure White, Pure Yellow, Pure Blue, Pure Black, Masterpiece, President Carnot, Victoria Red, and nearly all known named sorts at 5 cts. per pkt.

Mr. Park: The Roemers Giant Pansy seeds are splendid. Producing such large and fragrant flowers. I got separate colors in variety, and feel sure every seed germinated. Mr. Park's three-cent packet produced Pansies superior to many twenty-five and fifty-cent packets of seeds from other florists, giving me some of the most beautiful clear reds I have ever seen. The azure blues were also especially beautiful. I do not see how you can sell such superior seeds for the price. Mrs. W. B. Tait. Whatcom Co., Wash.



Geo. W. Park, La Park, Pa.



Choice Potted Strawberry Plants

Price, Mailed, 50 cts. per doz. by Express purchaser paying the Express \$2.50 per hundred, \$15.00 per thousand. In quantity by mail add 50 cents per hundred to pay packing and postage.

On and after July 25th I shall have a fine stock of potted Strawberry plants, of the choicest varieties. By setting these plants anytime before the middle of September a full crop of the delicious fruit may be obtained next season, as the fine roots are all retained, and the plants are scarcely checked in growth. The plants will be sent by mail with the soil washed off, when ordered by the dozen; by the hundred or thousand they will be expressed, the purchaser paying expressage when the plants arrive. At 50 cents per hundred extra the plants will be mailed. Not less than 25 plants will be sent at the hundred price, and not less than 250 at the thousand price. The earlier the plants are obtained and planted the better will be next season's crop. All orders filled in rotation, packing beginning July 25. Order at once, to get your plants early.

Extra Early—Excelsior, perfect flowering variety, considered several days earlier than other early sorts, more vigorous in growth and more prolific. Fruit large, long, bright scarlet, sweet, handsome and firm. So early that the frost sometimes nips the blossoms, and a protected place is preferable.

Mid-Season—Bubach, a pistillate variety, requiring to be planted along with some staminate sort. Berries very large, slightly flattened, produced in rather pendant clusters. One of the most prolific of Strawberries, firm and of excellent flavor. A very desirable sort.

Mid-Season—Nick Ohmer, a very vigorous, prolific variety; clusters numerous, large, and well set with splendid scarlet berries that begin to ripen rather early, and continue till after the late sorts are ripening. One of the best for either home or market.

Late—Gandy—perfect flowering. Still the most prolific and desirable of late Strawberries; the growth is strong and healthy, and the great clusters of huge, smooth berries are held well up from the ground. It begins to ripen during mid-season, and keeps in fruit till the latest of other sorts have ripened. One of the best.

Late—Lester Lovett, perfect flowering, a variety similar to the Gandy, bearing very large, handsome berries, ripening perhaps a little later than Gandy. A strong grower and exceedingly productive. The berries are uniformly smooth, and borne in erect clusters. A fine sort for either home or market. Address **GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.**

HARDY PURPLE VERBENA.



VERBENA, HARDY PERENNIAL.

One of the most desirable of hardy perennials, and one that is rarely seen, is the hardy Purple Verbena. It is a trailer, carpeting the ground with its lovely cut foliage and splendid clusters of charming purple flowers, deliciously scented, and produced freely throughout the season. The plants endure the coldest winters, and begin to bloom early in spring. Fine for the cemetery, as well as for a rich display in the garden. Price, good plants, 10 cents each, 5 plants for 25 cents.

Address

**GEO. W. PARK,
La Park, Pa.**

PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF FLORICULTURE

Vol. XLII.

August, 1906.

No. 8.

AUGUST.

Last of summer's maidens gay
Passes swiftly o'er the way;
Lilies deck her flowing gown,
Sage and Poppies bind her crown.
She carries too a burden rare—
Juicy peach and luscious pear;
Sheaves of golden grain abound
Where her slippers touch the ground;
And we grieve her going soon
Neath the light of harvest moon.

Ruth Raymond.

Bradford Co., Pa., April 4, 1906.

THE WEEPING WILLOW.

NE of the most graceful, beautiful and desirable of weeping trees is *Salix Babylonica*, the Weeping Willow. It is a native of Asia, and has been cultivated for nearly two centuries. In a deep, moist soil, or when planted by the water's edge it becomes a great tree, fifty or sixty feet high, with a trunk from two to four feet in diameter. In a well exposed place the branches spread and form a rather dense, symmetrical, globular head, the long slender rods

of foliage hanging in great swaying masses, always graceful, and always charming in color, admired by all.

The Weeping Willow approaches an evergreen in the persistency of its foliage, and can be used for ornament even in a small state. It is the earliest tree to show its foliage in the spring, and the latest to drop its leaves in the fall. Even in Southern Pennsylvania the Weeping Willows are often green in December, after all other deciduous trees have cast their leaves.

The growth is rapid, and a small tree soon becomes a large, showy specimen, if the conditions for its development are favorable. It is so easily started from cuttings or branches that a branch two or three

inches in diameter trimmed to a pole six or eight feet long, and the base inserted a foot or eighteen inches deep along the bank of a stream will soon form roots, push out vigorous sprouts toward the top, and become a handsome tree. A very pretty weeping hedge or screen can be quickly formed by the use of this Willow, the branches being severely pruned in spring, before the buds push out. Cuttings of the long, slender twigs strike readily, even when taken in mid-summer, so that material for such a hedge can be quickly secured at nominal cost, wherever there are some trees from which to obtain the cuttings.

The Weeping Willow blooms in May. Its small, curved catkins, however, are green, and not attractive. The great beauty of the tree is in its long, serrated, graceful leaves, disposed in swaying branches, both leaves and branches being of the most pleasing light green color.

In Europe the various species of Willow are troubled more or less by various insects and parasitic Fungi. But in America they are not seriously affected in this way, and in moist soils they thrive and are a source of beauty for years. In an economical way the trees are valuable for sawing into shingles, for making charcoal, for use in weaving light-weight baskets and for planting by streams to protect the bank from washing away. The chief value of *Salix Babylonica*, however, lies in its beauty as an ornamental tree, and in its pleasing effect when tastefully grouped in landscape gardening. It is admired by every person, and should be grown more when it can be so easily started.



SALIX BABYLONICA—WEEPING WILLOW.



Park's Floral Magazine.

A Monthly. Entirely Floral.

Geo. W. Park, Editor and Publisher.
LaPark, LANCASTER Co., PA.

CIRCULATION.—The actual circulation proven when required, is 400,000 copies monthly. No free distribution to promiscuous lists of names. Advertising offices 150 Nassau St. N. Y., also Chicago, Boston and Cleveland; The Fisher Special Agency, Managers, to whom all communications about advertising should be addressed.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 45 cents for five years, prepaid. Single subscriptions per year, 10 cents. On fine paper 25cts.

THE EDITOR invites correspondence with all who love and cultivate flowers.

Entered at LaPark, Pa., as second class mail matter.

AUGUST, 1906.

Circulation Bulletin.

Number of copies printed of Park's Floral Magazine, as indicated by press counters, for July, 404,000.

Number of copies mailed of Park's Floral Magazine, as indicated by Postoffice receipts, for July, 401,933.



Layering Shrubs.—Such plants as the Snowball, Trumpet Honeysuckle and Dutchman's Pipe Vine can be satisfactorily increased by the amateur by layering. Simply bend down a branch, after having made a down cut two-thirds through on the under side, bury the cut part in the soil, with the top protruding, and place a stone upon the surface as a protection. Do the work in the summer or early autumn, and in the spring the branch can be severed and transplanted where desired, as it will be found well-rooted at the place where the cut was made.

Palava flexuosa.—This is an annual flowering plant from Chili. It grows 1½ feet high and bears handsome rosy-purple flowers during the summer months. It is of the Mallow family and easily propagated from seeds, which should be sown in the hot-bed or window box in early spring.



PANSIES FOR BEDS.

THE Pansy is not appreciated for beds as it should be. This is probably because the seeds are mostly sown early in spring, the plants beginning to bloom during the hot weather, when they soon lose their vitality. If sown during July or August they will come into bloom in the autumn, will endure the winter in a severe climate, and show flowers with the Crocuses of early spring. Indeed, Pansy flowers are among the first to greet us in the spring, as well as the latest in autumn; and if the plants are set five inches apart about the first of October, the ground will soon be covered with an array of bloom that will almost conceal the foliage. What is more, these plants will keep up the display until mid-summer, when Geraniums or Petunias may be set in to bloom during the hot months of autumn. A good way to secure a fine variety, and group the plants in the bed, is to buy the colors in mixture, and set the plants in rings of one color. Yellow, white, purple, striped, etc., may be purchased in this way, and the mixtures will show a wonderful variety of shades and variegations. Buy only the finest quality of seeds, if you want the largest and finest flowers, and for a rich display next spring and early summer sow the seeds in partial shade this month, setting the plants out the latter part of September or early in October. Twenty-five cents will buy seeds enough for a large bed, and the result of summer-sowing will generally surprise those who have had experience only with spring-started plants.

Anagallis.—This is the Pimpernel. It is an annual, of rather dense habit, and covered with myriads of flowers in clusters throughout the season. A Monelli, the Italian Pimpernel, is the most common of the species. The varieties bear large flowers with intense blue, blue with white edge, ruby red, purple, etc. These are not hardy, and must be started from seeds with care in the spring. They make a fine edging or border, growing about six inches high. They like a sunny place and good soil.



Christmas Cactus.—Epiphyllum truncatum, sometimes called Christmas Cactus, because it blooms in winter, thrives in a compost of rotted sods, leaf mould and sharp sand, equal parts, with good drainage. It will develop and bloom well in a small pot, and should only be shifted when the space in the pot becomes a mass of roots. Use judgement in watering, as the roots sometimes clog the drainage and stagnant water will cause them to decay.



BIGNONIA TWEEDIANA, THE GOLDEN FLOWERED BIGNONIA.

THE illustration shows a blooming spray of *Bignonia Tweediana*, a very beautiful, vigorous vine from Buenos Ayers, introduced in 1838. The plants can be propagated either from seeds or cuttings, and should be given a compost of two parts fibrous loam, one part well decayed barnyard manure, and one part leaf-mould and sand. A sunny situation is indispensable, if you wish free-blooming vines, as the wood must be well ripened to promote the formation of buds. The flowers are tubular, with a deeply lobed limb or face three inches across, and bloom in summer. At the North the plants must be grown in pots, keeping the soil only moderately moist in winter. In a mild Southern climate they will do well planted out. Bedded in a large greenhouse or conservatory, or grown in a large pot with a trellis support, the blooming plants make a grand show. Several years ago this vine was awarded a first-class certificate by the Royal Horticultural Society of England.

THE EDITOR'S LETTER.

MY Dear Flower Folks:—This warm, sultry weather is just what the newer varieties of *Coleus* enjoy, and in it they grow and become brighter and more beautiful every day. I like the choicer varieties of *Coleus*, and not only grow them, but take pleasure in recommending them to my friends. The rich colors so distinctly and strikingly contrasted in the foliage, every leaf appearing as bright and beautiful as a flower, always secures for these *Coleus* the highest award of praise.

Many of the most beautiful varieties I know were started from seeds imported from Germany. Some have immense leaves, gracefully serrated; others leaves of moderate size with finer serratures; still others are cut so deep that they appear with fringed or ruffled margins. The colors

and markings are simply indescribable. A big collection of seedling plants from choice seeds baffles the discretion of the gardener when he comes to select the finer sorts for propagation. After a few odd or specially attractive plants are selected the rest all have some individual merits that claim recognition and admiration, so that it is a matter of regret to discard them. The beauty of seedlings is not always apparent at first, but as the true leaves develop the little plants begin to display their normal character,

and the colors and markings become more vivid, while the size and form of the leaves are revealed. When small the plants are liable to damp off, especially if kept too close, or if the soil is not frequently stirred. Damping off of plants is caused by a web-like, almost, invisible fungus which can be removed by raking through the affected soil. If removed promptly the spreading of the parasite is arrested, and often a whole bed of plants saved.

But let me call your attention to some of the handsomer *Coleus* which are showing upon the greenhouse bench. This one, named Rob Roy, is one of the finest. The veins and ground-work of the leaves appear of intense pinkish carmine, marbled more or less with chocolate, while the elegantly

serrated margin is lovely apple green slightly spotted brown, and streaked here and there with yellowish white between the body and margin. It is a healthy grower, and if shifted and the tops pinched often an immense, symmetrical plant can be grown, gorgeous and beautiful—a glorious bouquet in itself.

Here is another called Carmine Glow. The mid-rib and prominent veins are glowing carmine-scarlet, with distinct light markings at the base. The body of the leaves is dark chocolate, changing to mottled dark green toward the finely serrated margin. Well-grown this, too, makes a fine specimen. It is a choice sort.

A seedling raised last year belongs to this group, but the leaves are much larger, and the general appearance is much darker. You will notice by that specimen in the large pot, that the mid-rib and veins are

creamy white, enclosed in irregular stripes of intense carmine, beyond which the body of the leaf is velvet brown clear to the margin, the serratures of which are distinctly tipped with green. The plant is strong and stalky, vigorous in growth, and makes a gorgeous specimen under favorable conditions, when given rich sandy soil, plenty of pot-room, water, and partial shade. It is not quite so easily grown as the other sorts, but well repays special care.

That block of

Coleus is of Golden Bedder. It is somewhat shaded, otherwise it would be of a golden yellow. It and *Verschiffeltii*, the brownish, mottled sort with light pink mid-rib, are regarded as the best for bedding out where the sun has free access. They are always brighter in a sunny exposure.

Do you see that clump with leaves of a rich, brownish red and a broad golden margin? That is *Beckwith Gem*. It is a very attractive sort, useful either for beds or pots, and a general favorite. Anyone can grow fine specimens of that *Coleus*, and it well deserves the popularity it has received. It is a splendid window plant when properly grown.

This large-flowered *Coleus* with broad, pinkish veins, light brown markings and



A FINE SEEDLING COLEUS—WHO WILL NAME IT?

veined apple-green margin is called Christmas Gem. It grows slowly, and is somewhat miffy, but with good care makes a handsome pot plant. Its colors are rather chaste and refined, and the contrasts not very distinct. It is, on this account, much admired by some.



CARMINE GLOW.

ROB ROY.

Here is a variety called Ruby. It has yellowish green at the base, extending into the veins, with a narrow central stripe of carmine, and the body of the leaf rich chocolate brown, with a blotch of yellowish green at the base of each serrature. It is a distinct and very striking variety, the general appearance of the foliage being velvety brown with yellowish green spots. It is a free grower.

That apple-green variety with golden mid-rib and veins, and deeply fringed margin is Emerald, a fine bed and pot variety; and the sort with green, closed base, flaming into dull red, the deep lobes margined golden yellow is Mottled Beauty. Isn't it handsome? In a favorable place, with plenty of room and occasional pinching back it makes an elegant window plant.

Several other varieties are, perhaps, as handsome as those described, but I will only mention one more. It is called Fire-brand, and is well-named, for a big plant with its predominating color well displayed appears almost like a flame. Its stem is green, the groundwork of the leaf greenish chocolate, with great, glowing blotches of flame-like red toward or along the border, while the coarse, ruffle-like serratures are faintly edged with light green. It is truly a handsome variety, easily grown, and worthy of general cultivation.

Coleus are easily grown from cuttings, as well as from seeds. Simply sink the cut

stems into moist sand, and keep partially shaded. They will strike roots in a few days, and should be potted in three-inch pots of fibrous loam and sand. To produce fine pot specimens shift into larger pots as fast as the plants develop, and pinch back the tips of branches to promote a bushy top. Avoid strong draughts of air and the hot sun of noonday. Water regularly; use the large-leaved and fringed varieties. For beds use bedding sorts, and keep the soil well stirred and well watered. Once you become successful with the finer varieties of Coleus and recognize fully the beauty of their foliage you will become enthusiastic in their culture and in admiration of their lovely and strikingly contrasted colors.

The Editor.

LaPark, Pa., July 4, 1906.

Tree Orchid.—Julia Prindle, of Iowa, has an Orchid taken from a tree in New Mexico, and wants to know how to treat it. The probability is that she will be disappointed with it unless she has a conservatory or greenhouse in which to grow it. In the south there are many aerial plants, but at the north such plants are rare, and I have never known them to be removed to the north and successfully grown under apparently the same conditions.

Ants upon Pæonies.—These may be destroyed by encircling the plant or clump with a layer of powdered sugar in which has been stirred a tenth part of Calomel. A layer of chalk or fresh lime in powdered form is also effectual if properly applied, as the ants will not cross it.

BECKWITH
GEM.FIRE-
BRAND.MOTTLED
BEAUTY.

RUBY.

Hardy Roses.—The everblooming Roses—Maman Cochet white, Maman Cochet pink, Helen Gould and Etoile de Lyon are all hardy in a moderate climate when planted out in the spring or early summer, so that they are well established by winter. At the north they are hardy after they have passed a winter or more, and are matured. It is well to protect the first winter, either in a moderate or severe climate by banking coal ashes around the plants in December, and removing in the spring, after severe frosts are past.

ABOUT CYCLAMEN.

CYCLAMEN are propagated from seeds, and require eighteen months to develop into blooming plants. To raise plants to bloom in the winter of 1907 you should buy and sow the seeds this month. If you want plants to bloom in the spring of 1908, start the seeds in November. The



seeds are usually sown a month before the plants appear. As soon as large enough pot singly in three-inch pots, allowing the little corm or bulblet to show its crown above the soil. Give partial shade and water regularly.

Keep the pots constantly upon moist sand or soil, and avoid the hot, direct sunshine. If plunged in coal ashes in a rather shady place in summer the plants mostly do well. Shift into larger pots as they grow, to prevent the roots from crowding, and to promote a regular development. In summer they do better in a frame out-doors, or even in the open ground, than in a green-house. Usually the plants are in five-inch or six-inch pots when the buds begin to appear, and may be allowed to bloom in pots of that size. After blooming shift into pots a size larger, then, in summer plunge out-doors or in a frame, as suggested and let nature care for them. Lift and bring to the house before frost. The plants will bloom the second time, but the flowers are not so large or numerous as upon the younger plants. After the third season of bloom the plants are so devitalized that they are not worth saving, and it is better to discard them and have their room occupied by new plants.

Silene pendula.—The compact, pendulous *Silene* is a beautiful edging plant for a spring display when the seeds are fall-sown. The little plants are perfectly hardy during winter, and begin to develop their showy, rosy flowers in compact masses early in the season. The plants are only from four to six inches high, and become a carpet of bright bloom. Sow where the plants are to stand and thin till they are five inches apart in the bed. It is one of the hardy annuals that has been too much neglected. It is easily raised from seeds.



A HANDSOME FLAX.

THE pretty winter-blooming pot-plant known as *Linum trigynum* is an evergreen shrub from India. It has handsome foliage and bears an abundance of



rich yellow flowers an inch and a half in diameter. It is readily started from either top or root cuttings, and the young plants soon become of blooming size. Use a compost of turfy loam, rotted manure and sand, and provide good drainage. Syringe once a week, to keep down red spider, which often preys upon the

plants. Pinch back while growing, to form a bushy head, and give plenty of sun in autumn, to ripen the branches, and promote free winter-blooming. The plant is sometimes known as *Reinwardtia*.

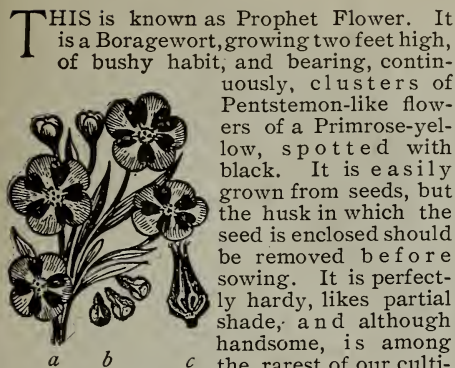
Lice on Roses.—Roses bushes that are syringed twice a week with water, and occasionally with soap-suds, are rarely troubled with aphides or lice.



When bushes are found to be infested, however, place a paper over the plant under which set a pan of live wood coals covered with moist tobacco stems. The fumes will soon make the insects fall off and die. A few applications at intervals of two or three days will clean the plants entirely. Or, sprinkle the foliage on both sides in the evening and apply tobacco dust, removing it by washing or immersing in water in the morning, the water being as hot as the hand will bear. Apply two or three times. Either of these remedies will be found effectual.

Blush Roses Blasting.—The old-fashioned Blush Roses, beautiful though they are, rarely develop beyond the bursting bud. Sometimes the first buds that appear will become full-blown, but the later buds, as a rule, all turn brown and drop, almost before they show color. There is no known remedy. To prune off some of the side branches and remove most of the later buds might aid in developing the larger and earlier buds. The experiment would be worth trying.

ARNEBIA CORNUTA.



THIS is known as Prophet Flower. It is a Boragewort, growing two feet high, of bushy habit, and bearing, continuously, clusters of Pentstemon-like flowers of a Primrose-yellow, spotted with black. It is easily grown from seeds, but the husk in which the seed is enclosed should be removed before sowing. It is perfectly hardy, likes partial shade, and although handsome, is among the rarest of our cultivated flowers. Plants may also be propagated from cuttings. In the illustration at *a* is shown a cluster of the flowers; *b* seeds from the husk, and *c* the husk.

Aster Beetles.—The black beetle which destroys Aster flowers in the fall can be prevented by covering the bed with a frame upon which fine, wire mosquito netting is stretched. The pest can be killed by dusting the bed in the evening with fresh white hellebore in powder form. Place the material in a coarsely woven bag and shake over the plants; or, mix one ounce with three gallons of water and sprinkle the plants. Where there are children about, however, you need not trouble with such insecticides. Simply offer a cent or two for each hundred insects brought to you that are found about or on your plants, and the work is done. The Aster beetle has no chance for life where the children have an incentive to act as an insecticide.

Saltpetre.—If judiciously applied saltpetre is beneficial to land, and aids in plant growth. From it nitrate of soda can be obtained, and this is one of the most effective of fertilizers. A tablespoonful of saltpetre to a pailful of water, applied in the evening with a sprinkler will not be injurious. When so used it is more or less effective as an insect remedy. For this purpose avoid dusting the foliage with the material in powder form, as it is mostly injurious to the foliage.

Solanum Nigrum.—*Solanum Nigrum* is the well-known Nightshade, varieties of which are considered very poisonous. A large-fruited sort from the Western States has been recently offered under the misleading name of Garden Huckleberry, and some recommend it as a useful and appetizing esculent. Of its merits in this respect each person must decide, as there are many conflicting reports concerning it.

PERENNIAL LARKSPUR

THE new hybrid varieties of Perennial Larkspur are among the finest of garden flowers. The plants grow six feet or more in height, and display in June and July immense spikes of charming blue flowers in many shades, also violet and white. Everybody admires them, and every garden should contain a clump of them. They are easily started from seeds sown during July or August, and some of the larger plants then started will bloom the next season. Three years, however, are required to develop the finest specimens. The plants are perfectly hardy, and improve in size and beauty each year until the clump is crowded or the soil becomes exhausted. They like a deep, rich soil and sunny exposure.

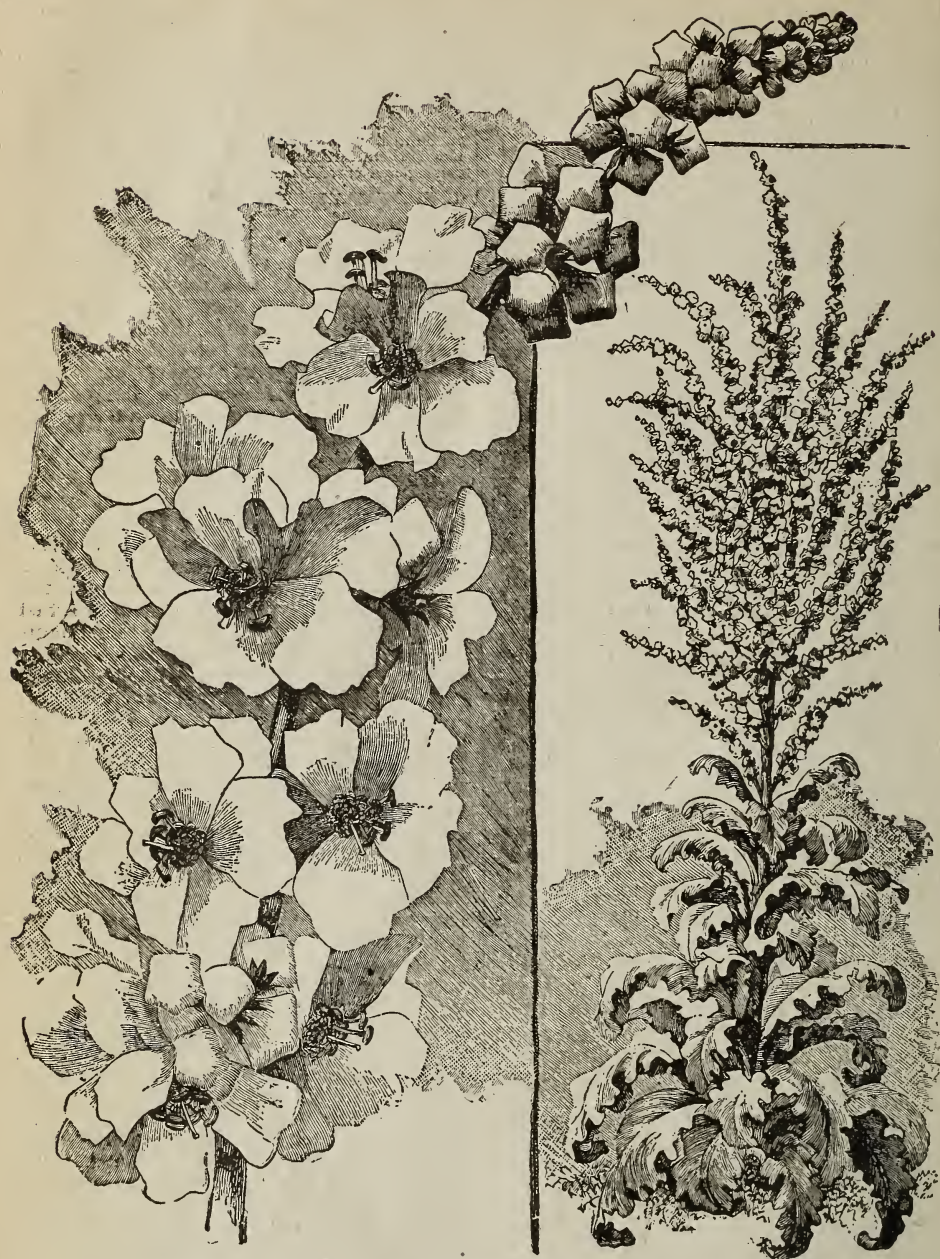
About Gloxinias and Begonias.—To have dwarf plants of Gloxinias and Begonias get tubers of the dwarf kinds or varieties. As a rule



Gloxinias are dwarf, and the flower stems issue near to the ground. Of Begonias Feasts, Speculata, Rubella, Davisii and Heracleifolia are dwarf and spreading, as are most of the Rex varieties, except Mme. Trevy and Clementine. These Rex varieties are erect, with stems, and need support when they grow tall.

Cyclamen from Seeds.—A subscriber from Putnam County, New York, wants to know how to raise Cyclamen from seeds, as she has been unsuccessful in getting the seeds to germinate. Her trouble is probably due to neglecting the seed box before the plants have had time to appear. Almost every seed will germinate if the seed box is well cared for for four weeks. Sow in rows, cover an eighth of an inch, and keep constantly moist but not wet. When a seed germinates it sends a little sprout into the soil, upon which a little tuber is formed, and then the seed-leaves are pushed above the soil. The process is simple, but the seed must have four weeks to start and show a plant.

Non-blooming Calla.—When a Calla fails to bloom in winter set it out in the spring in a sunny place and repot it in August, using a pot of moderate size, and setting the tuber only a half inch under the surface. When growth begins water freely, and give a rather shaded place. A Calla needs rest once a year to ripen its root-stem and promote blooming. If it fails after proper care get a new, large tuber from a dealer. The purchased tubers rarely fail to bloom freely and prove satisfactory.



THE STATELY OLYMPIAN MULLEIN—*VERBASCUM OLYMPICUM*.

FROM Asia Minor, in 1883, came a hardy biennial of considerable merit as an ornamental plant. It is *Verbascum olympicum*, the Olympian Mullein. It is readily propagated from seeds, and blooms the second season. In rich soil in a well exposed position the plant will reach the height of six feet, the large, silvery leaves spreading like a rosette upon the ground, and the branching, pyramidal stem bearing exquisite yellow flowers an inch across throughout the months of June, July and August. The illustration is a fair representation of the plant and a spike of bloom.

This Mullein is of stately growth and quite showy. For a specimen in the background it is very attractive, and its beauty and long blooming season claim for it a place in

every biennial collection of flowers. Seeds sown this month will develop plants that will bloom the next season, and if given a place to which it is adapted it will prove very satisfactory. It is important to get the true, unadulterated seeds, however, as the flowers are naturally hybridized with those of the common Mullein, and the hybrids are of inferior beauty. Half a dozen plants grouped together so as to stand fifteen inches apart, if in good soil and well cared for, will make a fine display in an isolated position. As soon as the plants lose their beauty as flowering subjects cut the stems close to the ground and burn them. New plants should be started every year to keep up the display and insure the best success.

Petunias.—On a certain back porch was a wide banister on which a bucket of drinking water was always kept. Farther along on this railing, for want of a better place, was a box holding a young Petunia. No attention was paid the plant, but every one who paused for a drink from the bucket, poured some water on the Petunia. The wonder is that the poor thing was not drowned; but I was taught the lesson that the secret of growing fine Petunias is plenty of moisture. This particular Petunia had immense flowers of delicious fragrance, and the branches trailed to the ground five feet below.

Mary Elizabeth Hardy.

Henry Co., Tenn.

Mina Lobata.—I am minded to tell you of my success with that novel and free-blooming plant, "Mina Lobata." The seeds were a long time in coming up, but the plants did well and I watched them daily. I waited some time for buds to form; finally I thought it was a handsome vine if it never bloomed, and during the busy season I almost forgot it. What was my surprise one day in passing it to see many scarlet flowers on it. They were very pretty, and I felt well repaid and took much pleasure in showing it to others.

C. Church.

Wayne Co., N. Y., Oct. 31, 1905.

White Stock.—A lovely winter-bloomer is the Perpetual White Stock. It requires no great care, and the flowers are just as pretty and fragrant as a Hyacinth; and it is far less expensive. Young plants should be potted in six-inch pots not later than September.

Miss M. Homrighausen.

Livingston Co., Ill.

A Good House Plant.—Sansevieria Zeylanica is a plant that deserves high praise. It is very attractive, and can stand more dust and change of temperature than any plant I ever tried.

E. C.

Vermilion Co., Ind.

FLOWER NOTES.

AS a rule, the amateur pots the plants in too large pots. Geraniums especially do best in quite small pots or cans; Begonias like a larger pot but looser soil; the Lemon, Orange and Abutilon plants are usually over-potted. If there were always abundance of sunshine this wouldn't be so serious, although the plants would be more leaves than blossoms; but of dull weather, during the short winter days, the soil in such large vessels becomes stagnant, if not sour. Use powdered charcoal among the soil; this will help a great lot. A lump of lime with the charcoal drainage is a preventive of sour soil, but use just a small lump.

Foliage plants, the Asparagus, and Oxalis, are better of foot room, but the soil should be mellow and porous for them. I think soot from wood helps strengthen the stems and brings out the bright colors of the foliage; use quite a little of it in the pots for these plants.

Often when plants arrive there are several buds, especially with Roses, Geraniums and Abutilons; it may seem too bad, but pinch off the buds. If the stems are pinched long enough, the buds will open frequently, if placed in water; this will allow one to see what the bud will be and will not injure the plant.

Keep the newly potted or newly set plants protected from sun and wind for several days. Don't water until the soil looks dry on top, but sprinkle the foliage twice each day unless rain comes.

Unless you have some, get an Abutilon and a single white Geranium this spring, keep them growing nicely, and if sun can be given them this winter, there will be an abundance of blossoms for you. I did not say to disbud, but if kept growing fast all summer there will not be many buds to remove. They will be making branches for next winter's buds.

There are others as good, perhaps better, but these have been proven good by me, so of course I would advise getting them.

Oxalis floribunda, the pink especially, will give bloom most every sunny day, and a pot or basket of it is very attractive.

For a window not so sunny the Begonias, Primroses and some Violets bloom nicely, but the two latter require much less heat than do Begonias.

E. C.

Vermilion Co., Ind.

A Pretty Table Ornament.—Plant a good many cuttings of Wandering Jew, of any or all kinds, in a pot, and keep in partial shade and water well, and when well-grown set in a Fern dish on a small table with a white cover, and for weeks it will be a delight. Grow in tin cans and set in a saucer on either end of your mantel, and it will grow and do well all winter.

Mrs. Julian J. Matheson.

Marlboro Co., S. C.



IN AN OLD GARDEN.

When the sunlit windows glimmer through
the leaves like moonlight wells,
And the Yuccas in the breezes swing their
heavy tongueless bells,
Often as the night I wander where its sacred
secret tells,
I am challenged by the slender sentinels of
Hollyhocks,
And forthwith my whispered passport all
the inner place unlocks,
And I am with stealth admitted to the
councils of the Box.

To my ear the petal language grows a thing
articulate,
And my heart learns of the Lilies to be flow-
er passionate
In the myriad new perceptions of the folk
within the gate,
These are man's not nature's flowers, and
the hands that placed them the:
Have bequeathed some human essence in
their contact and their care,
And of this new dual nature all the garden is
aware.

Norfolk Co., Mass. Isabella Howe Fiske.

SUMMER RAIN.

Old Mother Nature, she of many years,
Does penance for her sins in falling tears:
With phantom mist-wraiths charging up the
rills,
Clouds lowering darkly on the higher hills,
The east wind blowing with a damp, dank
taste—
Fresh from Atlantic's wave and salt-marsh
waste—
The meadows flooded and the streams grown
large,
Where once a squirrel leaped from marge to
marge.

The wild duck seeks the inland wady then,
The heron comes and noisy meadow hen,
The wary snipe forsakes her sedgy nook,
The lurking trout heads farther up the brook,
The Lily holds its cup to catch the rain
And greening blades appear beside the grain;—
Old Mother Nature, she of many years,
Repents the days of youth with falling tears.

Charles Henry Chesley.

Rockingham Co., N. H.

AUGUST.

The Roses have faded that grew by the wall,
The Lilies supplant them, so stately and tall.
The Asters are blooming in beauty supreme,
And the Golden Glow flames like an opulent
dream,

The garden is fairer than ever before,
While vines wreath the cottage from roof-
tree to floor.

And Pinks by the roadside so lavishly smile,
They seem a red carpet for mile upon mile.
The springtime was fragrant with delicate
flowers,

And beauty was queen of the first summer
hours.

But August—fair August—all radiant glows
With the brightest of blossoms the floral
world knows.

A crown on her brow and a basket whose dower
Is for every earth-mortal that cares for a
flower.

Bradford Co., Pa.

Lalia Mitchell.

A SONG OF THE DAISY.

Always so radiantly wide awake,
Ne'er have I found you lazy,
Always so charmingly fresh and sweet,
Dear little bright-eyed Daisy!

Close to my heart I will fold you, Daisy.
Dearest of all the flowers,
Here is a kiss on your sweet pert face
Sealing this friendship of ours.

White, pure white, with a heart of gold,
Innocence, truth, and love,
Surely there isn't a daintier dress
Nor a happier face above.

You aren't a saint like the Lily, dear,
Nor yet a coquette like the Rose,
But only a dear little flower child
That carelessly laughs and grows.

Sorrowful souls seek the sweet heart's ease,
Lovers the Violet,
But give me a meadow, a blue June sky,
And a Daisy field all dew wet!

Daisy, you know naught of grief and pain,
Care never yet has found you,
It is the charm of your childlikeness
That close to my heart has bound you!

Jefferson Co., Ky.

Venita Seibert.

THE FLEUR-DE-LIS.

O sing a song of Roses,
And of the Lilies fair;
Of fragrant Pinks and Pansies,
And Orchids fine and rare.

Of Peonies and Poppies,
And stately Hollyhocks;
Of fragrant Orange Blossoms,
Magnolia bloom and Phlox.

But one among all others,
Holds greatest charm for me;
The one of ancient story,
The purple Fleur-de-lis,

Wash. Co., VI., Feb. 8, 1906.

S. Minerva Boyce.

SUMMER.

The wild birds through the maples call
Where sunbeams dance and shadows fall,
And fair the lakelets silver sheen
Lies bordered in its banks of green,
Reflecting skies all dappled blue,
And Lilies pure with morning dew.

Earth is so fair we long to keep
It thus, as babes that smile in sleep;
But day by day, and hour by hour,
The summer flings to us some flower
In token of her passing near,
That we may hold her grace more dear.

Ruth Raymond.

Bradford Co., Pa., Feb. 16 1906.

IN THE GARDEN.

Purple and crimson the Asters grow
And the Sunflowers nodding row on row,
The Poppies flame like a silken cloud
And the Dahlias courtsey prim and proud.
O, the garden's fair as a dream tonight,
But I know that the summer takes its flight.

Aye, by the beauty of flower and tree,
By the reddening clover on the lea,
By the Sumack's flame is the story told,
And the open heart of the Marigold.
Brightest of all the flowers that grow
Are those that herald the coming snow.

Lalia Mitchell.

Bradford Co., Pa., June 12, 1906.



POT SHRUBBERY.

THIS is an interesting class of plants, and some very showy flowers are to be found here. As most of them are dormant in winter they are not very troublesome. The greatest objection to them is that they become too large to handle after three or four years, unless one has a special place for them; but if grown in the house they can be placed on casters and can then be conveniently moved. In this way they can be kept for years, and one will become greatly attached to them.

The Hibiscus is the showiest of all the pot shrubbery, and the large, glossy foliage is very pretty and attractive. The flowers are very large and of the brightest colors. This is a tropical shrub and requires all the warmth and sunshine possible. It grows rapidly into quite a large shrub, but can be grown for three or four years in the house. If sufficient heat is given they will flower in both summer and winter, but the winter flowers will hardly be so large or brilliant as the ones produced in summer. They will not stand much cold, and if buds are chilled they will drop.

The Abutilons make nice pot shrubs, are quite showy, and it is several years before they are too large for the house. They can be trimmed back and grown into a bushy form, and this should always be done. If let alone, they grow tall and straggling, and are not very attractive. They are much prettier and easier to handle when grown in bushy form. They are the easiest of all the pot shrubbery to grow. The variegated foliage Abutilons are as free-flowering as other sorts, and are so much more attractive.

Of all the tender-flowering pot shrubbery there is nothing so sweet as the old *Bouvardia Humboldtii*. This is a very graceful, slender shrub, has beautiful, pure, waxy white flowers, and has the most exquisite fragrance imaginable. This is the finest of all for cut flowers, on account of its beauty, grace and fragrance, and is but little known. This is seldom listed in the catalogues. It can be trained to flower from December until May, and rest through the summer.

The double varieties are excellent for forcing, and remain in bloom for several days. The flowers are borne on the ends of the branches, and when through flowering these ends must be cut out to make them branch again.

The American Wonder Lemon makes a very interesting and beautiful pot shrub, and after old enough to bear the fruit hangs on most of the year. The flowers are so very fragrant, and are quite pretty, and the fruit is very attractive.

The *Grevillea Robusta* or Silk Oak is a very graceful, pretty and delicate shrub, and until too large makes a beautiful decoration for the center of a table. The young growth is a light bronze color, and contrasts beautifully with the green of older growth. This grows rapidly and makes fine specimens in a short time, and is of very little trouble to grow. This is as graceful, delicate and pretty as any Fern, and much easier to grow.

Laura Jones.

Lincoln Co., Ky., April 5, 1906.

[NOTE.—When well-grown there is no pot shrub surpasses *Acalypha Sanderi*. It will develop fluffy "tails" of bloom two feet long, carmine rose in color, and of great beauty and attractiveness. It would prove a valuable addition to the above list. It needs an even, rather warm temperature, rich, well-drained soil, plenty of root-room, and plenty of water while growing.—Ed.]

A Pretty Hanging Basket.—For a hanging basket a favorite plant is the Mexican Primrose. A year ago I received three small plants about two inches high. I planted them in a small can and they looked lonesome even then, but how they grew! Today I have a large hanging basket completely filled with the growth of those three little plants. Some of the branches are two feet long, and I have twined them around the wires that support the basket. They reach nearly to the top, and the whole basket even to the top of the wire is a mass of lovely pink blooms. The plant is but little known here, and every one admires it and asks what it is, and where it came from. It is one of the prettiest hanging baskets I have ever had.

Mrs. Inman.

Lane Co., Oreg., June 1906.

Prize Winners.—During the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland, Oregon, *Nasturtiums* carried off many honors as a hanging vine, as well as a climber. Many were planted in urns six feet in height, and trailed over the sides in a mass of velvety bloom for a period of six months. *Acalypha Sanderi* made many friends, and at this writing (October) it is still covered with curious and beautiful "rose tails" in the open ground, the brilliant carmine of the bloom making it an effective shrub upon the green lawn. *Cobœa Scandens* also scored several points in popular favor, as it literally covered a tower of forty feet, its bell-like flowers appearing to good advantage, against a back-ground of Ivy.

Marion Co., Oreg.

Ella McMunn.





HOLLYHOCKS.

IN ANTE-BELLUM days no Southern flower garden was complete without its bed of Hollyhocks. They were all single or semi-double and in color mostly red or white. Since then the Hollyhock has been discarded for other improved plants. But since the improved hybrid varieties have been sent out, Hollyhocks have again taken the field. For a stately and imposing plant for backgrounds, screens and centre of wide borders, it is unsurpassed. Plants grow from four to six feet high, and bear pyramidal spikes of large rosette flowers, of every shade and color, from pure white to almost black. The yellow, magenta, rose and black are very rich, while the white, pink, lemon and lavender shades are exquisitely delicate and beautiful. The pure white Hollyhock blooms are fine for all floral work, and are unsurpassed for making wreaths to decorate. The blooms of the "Mammoth Allegheny," class are four to six inches in diameter, and are finely fringed and curled and of such exquisite shading as to resemble crushed silk. The Hollyhock is a perennial; hardy here, but needs protection at the north. The seeds should be sown in July and August, so the plant will be old enough to bloom the following spring; spring-sown seeds sometimes bloom the first year, but it is better to plant seeds in August. The seeds should be sown in pots, shading the soil from the scorching rays of the sun until they germinate. Hollyhocks like a deep rich soil; the bed or border that the plants are to be planted in should be spaded deep, and a large quantity of well-decayed cow manure dug in. When the bed is ready for the little seedlings, carefully lift them out of the pot and plant them about 18 inches apart; shade them a few days to keep the sun from wilting them. In the Northern States, as cold weather approaches, it would be advisable to cover the plants up with pine boughs, as the climate is much severer than in middle Georgia. After winter is over you will not have long to wait before the spikes of bloom will appear. And you will be greatly rewarded for all your time and trouble.

Meriwether Co., Ga.

John Sims.

[NOTE.—Hollyhocks are entirely hardy in Pennsylvania, and even much further north, when the plants are young and well-established. If the stalks are cut to the ground as soon as the most of the flowers have developed, the plants will accumulate strength to endure the second winter and make a display the third year. They will often bloom well still another season when properly cared for.—Ed.]

ANTIGONON LEPTOPUS.

THE place for planting the seeds was made very rich with old fertilizer from the poultry house. About the last of April the seeds were planted one-half inch deep. Then the bed was well sprinkled and covered with a wide board to keep out the sun. Every three or four days the board was raised, and if the ground was too dry it was sprinkled. These seeds are not in a great hurry to come up. As soon as the seeds came up they were given sunlight and rain. When there was no sign of rain, I stirred the soil and used the sprinkler. When the plants were about three inches high, I gave them a little cotton seed meal mixed with one-fifth its weight of acid phosphate. My method was every week or two to make a little trench about eight inches from the plants and put in two tablespoonfuls of the cotton meal, covering it with the soil. This makes my garden beauties flourish.

A trellis three and one-half feet high was thought sufficient for the first summer's growth. Once started up the support my vines grew rapidly, and soon fell over the top of the trellis. Soon it bloomed, and I had to admit that with its dark green leaves and many long sprays of dainty rose-colored flowers it was the loveliest vine in flower I had ever seen.

For cut flowers a dish of these blossoms mixed with Fern leaves would be exquisite. It was in flower nearly two months. It is a very tender vine and the roots must be kept quite warm through the winter. It is one of my "must haves." Blanche.

Cumberland Co., N. C.

[NOTE.—At the north *Antigonon* will be found a desirable vine. It is very showy and very graceful both in foliage and flower. The roots should be lifted in autumn and kept in a box of soil, sparingly watered, in a frost-proof room. The plants are easily grown from seeds.—Ed.]

Anemone pulsatilla.—This very interesting species is popularly known as the Pasque Flower, and is one of the earliest of the spring flowers. It grows from three to four inches in height, and does better in a deep dry border, in a sheltered situation. It is very free-flowering when established. The foliage is very unique, being prettily cut and divided. The petals vary in color from purple blue to almost white, and the sepals are very silky, adding much to make the flowers attractive and interesting.

Nassau Co., N. Y. Chas. E. Parnell.

Palms.—Anyone can easily raise Palms from seeds if they will only have patience. Three or four years seem like a long time to wait, but how short when that time is passed; and one feels proud when they can say I raised that fine plant myself. How much easier it is to grow flowers with such aid as the *Floral Magazine* affords us.

Grant Co., Ind.

Mary Halliff.



THE CALIFORNIA TREE POPPY, ROMNEYA COULTERI.

ROMNEYA *Coulteri* is a beautiful herbaceous perennial from California belonging to the Poppy family. The plants attain the height of from three to six feet when of blooming age, and the numerous branches terminate in poppy-like flowers of great size, measuring from fifteen to eighteen inches in circumference, rich, satin-white, with an attractive, bright orange center. The foliage is a glaucous green, finely cut, and is alone very handsome. It forms a lovely back ground for the large, beautiful flowers, which are produced during the summer.

Romneya Coulteri is a Monotypic genus, found along streams near San Diego, California. Specimens cultivated in England have bloomed well under favorable conditions, but the plants must be protected by a frame during winter. In America it is still more satisfactory, the sunrays being warmer and brighter, and the climate more suitable for the development of the flowers. Plants are easily raised from seeds, and do well in pots if shifted as soon as they require more root-room. A frame or pit will protect them in winter at the North. In the South they need no protection. They thrive in a rich, sandy, well-drained soil. Seedlings started in the border in the spring are easily transferred to pots to winter, and can be bedded out again in the spring. If the smaller buds are removed, leaving only the larger terminal buds, the flowers developed will be of immense size and great beauty.

TRANSPLANTING WILD FERNS.

WITH a little care the Wild Ferns can be safely transplanted and will live for years if given a suitable situation. They must be lifted with all of their roots, and if soil is very wet so much the better for them. They should be given as near the conditions they had in their native haunts as possible, a shady situation, moisture and a rich soil. In the woods they are found growing in a dense shade and leaf mould. One can easily take up enough of their native soil at time of transplanting, and they thrive in the shade in side of the house.

One of the prettiest beds of transplanted Ferns I have ever seen was along the veranda by the north side of the house. It was of both tender and Evergreen Ferns, and these were gathered, a few roots at a time, in many trips to the forests, but they lived for years and were no trouble after planted. These Ferns can be safely transplanted at all seasons of the year, and although the foliage may be broken, if roots are good new fronds will appear in time. I have found the roots in mid-winter when the ground was not frozen, have transplanted them to my own beds, and in the spring they came out beautifully. The surest of all Ferns to live are the Evergreens, and by putting a little rich soil around them each year they can be kept as pretty and as rank in their new habitation as in their old one. Those growing in partial shade are coarse and dark in color, and do not possess the dainty freshness of the shade-loving Ferns.

The Maiden Hair is not always successfully transplanted (perhaps the need of protection in winter is one cause of failure here.) This is seldom found growing in very rich soil, but always in moisture and usually on the banks of some stream. When taking up clumps allow a good deal of earth to adhere to the roots, and they will hardly notice the change. Laura Jones.

Lincoln Co., Ky., June 1, 1906.

[NOTE.—Early spring, before the new fronds push out, is the best time to gather and set Wild Ferns. If transplanting is neglected till later, however, do not be discouraged if the fronds wither and die. Cut them off, and new fronds will soon issue from the roots. Ferns that spread by subterranean stems are usually the most difficult to transplant of any of our native species. Such Ferns should always be removed.—Ed.]

Clematis.—I have a white Clematis, the small-flowered kind. I very much prefer it to the large-flowered kind. My vine is three years old. I started it from a tiny slip. This year it covered a trellis fifteen feet high. In September that trellis was literally a snow bank of white, fragrant blossoms. The perfume is very strong and very sweet.

Mrs. Dollie Carr.

York Co., Neb., May 12, 1906.

STARTING FINE SEEDS.

IN STARTING the very fine seeds great care must be taken or they will all be wasted in the planting. The double *Petunia* is probably the finest of seeds. In planting them and other fine seeds, I am careful to be where no wind can blow them away. I have the soil finely sifted, and sift a very fine layer of soil over seeds and never deluge soil, but find it best to set pots in water and allow moisture to gradually soak in. I keep a pane of glass over top of pots until the seeds begin to germinate. It will never do to allow the plants to touch glass, as they are sure to scorch. A much longer period is required for the germination of some seeds than for others. The *Smilax* requires one month, and others longer, so one must have patience in seed growing. The shallow cigar boxes are best for starting seeds; the small thumb, porous pots dry out badly unless they are set in boxes of soil, and this helps them retain moisture. The *Coleus* is easily grown from seeds, and one can get a nice collection quite cheaply in this way, but the plants must have warmth and sunshine to grow rapidly; they will make little growth in a low temperature. If young plants are kept too wet they will damp off. The drainage must be perfect for all seeds. Seeds of *Pansy*, *Salvia* and *Petunia* are easily grown and do not require much care, but the rule for covering all seeds, is to cover to a depth proportionate to the size. Seeds of the coarser varieties of flowers, such as *Canna* and *Moonflower*, must be soaked or filed before planting, and this rule applies to all hard-shelled seeds. Soaking in hot water will make germination surer, but water must not be so hot as to destroy the germs.

Laura Jones.

Lincoln Co., Ky., June 1, 1906.

Duranta Plumieri or Golden Dew Drop.

—This handsome shrub should be generally cultivated, especially in the South, where it is hardy. The delicate sprays of blue flowers are perhaps eight or twelve inches in length; they are followed by clusters of golden berries about the size of a cherry, which last all winter; the flowers bloom from spring until fall, so the plant is ornamental nearly all the year. It can be propagated from cuttings set in cool weather, or from seeds. With good soil it will grow from six to eight feet in height, and form a handsome ornament for the lawn. The bunch of berries being often twelve inches in length, are very freely borne on the bush, and hang so gracefully. I am sure you will never be without it after you have once grown it, for it will repay you the time and labor required to grow it.

Mrs. G. W. Areny.

Hillsboro Co., Fla., Jan. 4, 1806.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

LAST Spring I received a packet of the Autumn Chrysanthemum seeds, which were sown in a flower pot containing a Begonia, and the row of seeds was kept covered with damp newspaper (after first covering with soil) until the plantlets began to peep, then the paper was removed. When it was warm enough for plants to be outdoors, the little plants were two inches high. One of these was planted in a paint keg in rich soil (sand, garden soil and rotted manure). It grew and grew, great long branches with luxuriant foliage, and now, when it is in bloom it is beyond me. The blossoms are as large around as a cup, double, fluffy and of a brownish orange color, each petal containing a brown centre with an orange edge. This plant is full of bloom, and has been for ten days, and when the sun shines on it, it is a glorious sight. I am indeed well pleased with the out-come from the seeds.

Emma Clearwater.

Edgar Co., Ill., May 12, 1906.

Coleus and Geraniums.—I sift and press rich loose soil into a box, plant the seeds, water and cover the box with a damp cloth, then set them behind the range till they begin to come up. Then I put the box in a south window. The last of June I set them in the open ground. From one packet of Geranium seeds I raised twenty-one fine plants. By October they were blooming. Some of them were much larger plants than my old ones. From a one-half packet of Coleus seeds I had thirteen fine plants, ranging from six inches to three feet high at six months of age. No two were alike; all very fine. Every person said, "What rich colors; I never saw any like them." Do not fail to try them this year, and watch the results. I know you will be more than pleased.

Mrs. A. D.

Sullivan Co., Mo., Mar. 7, 1906.

Double Balsams.—Of all the beauties in my flower garden I must say the Balsams are unsurpassed—great, double flowers over two inches across! At this time, Oct. 6th, they are still in bloom. They have sent out long, slender branches that at first fell down, and now curve upward, making a wreath of solid bloom. Mine are nearly four feet high, and what a range of colors and shades! I have white, shell pink and delicate lavender, all with pale green centers; also cream color and a rich purple, but no true yellow or blue ones. Aside from those, however, there is nearly every shade and color possible, also spotted and curiously marked with white. If you have never tried the new Double Balsams, be sure to do so this year.

H. E. Clow.

Wilson Co., Kan., Oct. 6, 1905.

PASSION VINE.

THOSE who would like a nice vine for the porch or any place where a dense shade is desired, should try *Passiflora cœrulea*. I know they will be pleased with it. I grew mine from seeds procured from our Editor about six years ago. Everyone who has seen it wanted roots, so I have given quantities away every year—not that it is bad about spreading, for it has not been so for me. I believe it could not be grown very far north without protection through the winter, but here (south eastern Kansas) it endures the winter well, and every spring it pushes up through the ground about the last of April. And how it does grow! The foliage has no insect enemies, and shows such a fine green, and the flowers—how fragrant and pretty they are! They perfume a whole yard. Be sure to try the "Passion Vine." It will not disappoint you, as so many of the tender plants do.

H. E. Clow.

Wilson Co., Kan., Oct. 6, 1905.

The Native Clematis.—When it blooms in July the native Clematis, sometimes called Virgin Bower, is very pretty; it makes a fine appearance many times, as it grows wild. I once saw one that covered a large Arbor Vitæ Tree on a Maine hillside, and there it was beautiful. But it is not a desirable vine to have near a house. It requires a great amount of trimming out of dead wood; it leaves out late in the spring, and has a short season of greenness; its fluffy seed vessels give it a most untidy appearance all the fall, and its wind-sown seeds are sure to hide and germinate in the midst of some choice perennial, and necessitate the digging up of the whole thing to be rid of the unwelcome intruder. Plant the Clematis paniculata; it is sure to be satisfactory.

S. E. H.

Weld Co., Colo., Mar. 20, 1906.

Carnations.—One August I obtained several small and not very thrifty cuttings of Carnations. I had never had any experience with this flower and did not know exactly how to treat it. However, I planted them in rather rich loam and brought to the house where they thrived well. In the spring I removed them to a bed of clay and stable manure pulverized fine, and in a short time they were covered with flowers; and such flowers! They were loaded from May till cut off by autumn frosts. The flowers were very large and borne on stems from fourteen to sixteen inches long. I do not know the name of the variety, but the flowers were bright red and very fragrant. They were well worth the time and labor required in growing them.

Eliza J. Ryman.

Luzerne Co. Pa., May 18, 1906.



FLORAL NOTES FOR AUGUST.

WEIGELA may be propagated by layering or cuttings placed in the warm soil during this month.

If no Geraniums have been potted for winter, nice, shapely plants may be lifted and potted now. Keep all flower buds pinched out for the next two months.

This is not the best way to secure plants, but they are much better than none at all.

During this month, Chrysanthemums, Carnations and Smilax plants should be pinched back for the last time.

Callas should now be freshly potted, after their rest, for winter.

Do not give too large pots, and see that the drainage is good.

Mahernia odorata should be repotted about the middle of this month.

Palms should be kept well watered and the leaves occasionally sponged off.

Plants of Coleus for winter may now be propagated.

Euphorbia should be potted early in August, and the shoots pinched back.

Lilium Candidum should now be taken up, separated and replanted.

Lemon and Orange trees grown in pots are benefited by an occasional sponging of the stems and leaves with soapy water.

Yamhill Co., Oreg. Jessie Lynch.

Rooting Soil.—A friend remarking one day, that she "found chip-dirt the best soil to start cuttings in," led me to experiment along that line, with such good results that I pass it along for the benefit of other readers. Early this summer I sifted the refuse which had been gathered from around an old rotten tree stump in the woods, and had lain in an empty nail keg out of doors, exposed to every rain, for a year, well-rotted you may be sure, and consisted mostly of rotten wood and leaves. It made a compost, light and porous, coarse as sand, and not so cold. Nearly every cutting I placed in this soil has grown; sometimes they stood for months without any signs of growth, but they did not rot off as they do in sand. Eventually new leaves put forth and I know root growth has begun.

Santa Clara Co., Cal. Ida A. Cope.

Lemon Verbena.—Why do none of the sisters sound the praises of the Aloysia citriodora or Lemon Verbena? I know of no plant with such fragrant foliage. It is easily cared for; and grows very fast if given plenty of room and good soil. It can be wintered in a frost-cellar.

Van Wert Co., O. Cousin Katie.

RAISING PALMS FROM SEEDS.

ON DIFFERENT occasions I have bought three papers of Palm seed. The first contained five seeds of the Washington Filifera and I raised five nice Palms. The seeds were slow in germinating though. The second paper was mixed seeds; one was as large as my thumb. None of these came up except two of the Filifera and one Date Palm. The third time I bought the Filifera again and raised four plants. Of these twelve Palms I have given away three and sold seven. Those that were one year old I sold at fifty cents each; at two years old at a dollar each. Two of them are now five years old and are grand specimen plants.

M. J. Ross.

Pottawatomie Co., Okla.

BACK TO PULPIT

What Food Did For a Clergyman.

A minister of Elizabethtown tells how Grape-Nuts food brought him back to his pulpit: "Some 5 years ago I had an attack of what seemed to be LaGrippe which left me in a complete state of collapse and I suffered for some time with nervous prostration. My appetite failed, I lost flesh till I was a mere skeleton, life was a burden to me, I lost interest in everything and almost in every body save my precious wife.

"Then on the recommendation of some friends I began to use Grape-Nuts food. At that time I was a miserable skeleton, without appetite and hardly able to walk across the room; had ugly dreams at night, no disposition to entertain or be entertained and began to shun society.

"I finally gave up the regular ministry, indeed I could not collect my thoughts on any subject, and became almost a hermit. After I had been using the Grape-Nuts food for a short time I discovered that I was taking on new life and my appetite began to improve; I began to sleep better and my weight increased steadily; I had lost some 50 pounds but under the new food regime I have gained almost my former weight and have greatly improved in every way.

"I feel that I owe much to Grape-Nuts and can truly recommend the food to all who require a powerful rebuilding agent delicious to taste and always welcome." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. A true natural road to regain health, or hold it, is by use of a dish of Grape-Nuts and cream morning and night. Or have the food made into some of the many delicious dishes given in the little recipe book found in pkgs.

Ten days' trial of Grape-Nuts helps many. "There's a reason."

Look in pkgs. for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

THORNS IN GENEROSITY.

FLOWERS as a rule foster generosity; for, like the widow's cruise, the more they are used, the greater the supply. This is especially the case with annuals. In fact, if they are not gathered lavishly, retribution will follow.

Yet there are abuses of giving—some of them practiced unconsciously. A bed of magnificent Tulips or Hyacinths in the yard of a friend pleases the eye. "How lovely! Will you not give me a bouquet?" The request is solely with the thought in mind that they will make her table more attractive to the company she is expecting; there is no realization of the fact that the grower spent time and money to secure the effect, brief at best, and with the cutting of those flowers hopelessly destroyed for the season; for most bulbs send up only the one flowering stalk.

Then there are the seed beggars, many of them not beggars by intent. Some seeds can be saved without special injury to the plants. Such it is a pleasure to give; but Pansies, Sweet Peas and some other annuals succumb soon to the drain of exhaustion attending seed formation, and if one would have a succession of fine flowers, the seeds must not be allowed to mature.

Bessie L. Putnam.

Crawford Co., April, 21, 1906.

Reviving Withered Flowers.—It is said that when Roses begin to wither, they can be restored for a time to their original beauty by a hot water bath. The stems should be clipped and then placed in steaming water. In a short time every leaf and blossom will show renewed life and brightness. This method has been applied to flowers which have been plucked but a short time, and excites no feeling of surprise, as we can easily understand that plants as flowers live so largely on air, and water immersion in the latter restores the circulation of the sap for a little time.

But what are we to think of restoring by the same method flowers which were cut four thousand years ago? Yet this is just what Dr. Schweinfurth, the Egyptologist, has done. The plants were found within the wrappings in which mummies were preserved. These wrappings being perfectly air-tight have kept the flowers all these years with scarcely any noticeable change. Fifty-nine different species of plants, flowers and fruits were treated to their first warm bath in four thousand years and rewarded the doctor by reviving so that they were easily identified with those now growing in Egypt. The colors of the flowers had not been lost, even the violet of the Larkspur and Knapweed and the scarlet of the Poppy showing under the warm water treatment.

Alice May Douglas.

Sagadahoc Co., Me.

RAISING CALLAS.

THE hot water treatment for Calla Lilies has been the death of many a fine plant. If the roots reach the bottom of the pot they will be scalded just as surely as your hand would be in the same temperature. I have raised Callas from the little bulblets and had them bloom the first year, but never used water any hotter than my hand would bear. Use charcoal drainage, then half fill the pot with cow manure, then a handful of sand for the bulb to rest upon, then fill with garden soil, and water every day with as much warm water as the plant will take up from the bottom. Twice during winter I put a teaspoon of castor-oil on the top soil, and Callas I have in abundance.

Laporte Co., Ind.

A. B. C. D.

DIDN'T BELIEVE

That Coffee Was The Real Trouble.

Some people flounder around and take everything that's recommended but finally find that coffee is the real cause of their troubles. An Oregon man says:

"For 25 years I was troubled with my stomach. I was a steady coffee drinker but didn't suspect that as the cause. I took almost anything which someone else had been cured with but to no good. I was very bad last summer and could not work at times.

"On Dec. 2, 1902, I was taken so bad the doctor said I could not live over 24 hours at the most and I made all preparations to die. I could hardly eat anything, everything distressed me and I was weak and sick all over. When in that condition coffee was abandoned and I was put on Postum, the change in my feelings came quickly after the drink that was poisoning me was removed.

"The pain and sickness fell away from me and I began to get well day by day so I stuck to it until now I am well and strong again, can eat heartily, with no headache, heart trouble or the awful sickness of the old coffee days. I drink all I wish of Postum without any harm and enjoy it immensely.

"This seems like a strong story but I would refer you to the First Nat'l Bank, the Trust Banking Company, or any merchant of Grant's Pass, Ore., in regard to my standing, and I will send a sworn statement of this if you wish. You can also use my name." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Still there are many who persistently fool themselves by saying "Coffee don't hurt me." A ten day's trial of Postum in its place will tell the truth and many times save life. "There's a reason."

Look for the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

THE CHILDREN'S LETTER.

My Dear Children:—Do you know what awoke me this morning, at peep-o-day? Just a dear little Robin-red-breast. It was singing near my window so loud and so fast that I could not but think how happy it was that a new and beautiful summer day was dawning. It was singing alone, but very soon another joined in, and in a few moments a whole chorus of birds made the space in the big tree-tops resound with exquisite harmony. I wondered, as I lay and listened and admired, that anyone could be so cruel as to begrudge the Robins of a few cherries or



ROBIN-RED-BREAST.

berries, or bring sadness and sorrow and suffering to their family by wounding or killing them? How magnanimous(?) must be the heart of that man whose selfish propensities prompt him to covet the little that our insectivorous and song-birds eat of garden or farm produce. If the tons of destructive insects eaten by the birds were considered, and the incalculable value birds are in assisting the farmer to raise his crops, not one of the little songsters would be denied a few of the garden luxuries in their season. Yes, how small-minded and short-sighted is the man who turns 'his attention to destroying the birds! If they were all destroyed it would soon be impossible to raise grains or fruits or flowers.

But let me speak again of that morning concert. Above the harmony of the robins could be heard, clear and plain, the voice of another bird that seemed equally happy and equally joyous. Can you guess what it was? You may wonder, when I tell you it was the keynote of the despised King-bird or Bee-bird. How gayly it mingled its little song in the chorus, and how glad it seemed. It touched a sympathetic chord in my heart, as I heard it, for how many persons seek the life of this dear little friend, simply because it is insectivorous, and will sometimes perch near a colony of honey bees and get its breakfast by catching the industrious workers as they come from the hive. Under such conditions simply throw a stick toward him and he will fly to the orchard and destroy pests. The farmer who takes the life of this little bird takes the life of one of his best friends. It is a scavenger of the many winged pests that harbor among our trees and shrubs. His life should be spared because of the great good he does in ridding our trees and plants of their insect enemies.



KING-BIRD OR BEE-BIRD.

As the concert progressed still another songster was heard in the chorus. It was little Jennie Wren.



JENNIE WREN.

How familiar and sweet was her happy song. It carried my mind back to the days of childhood, when I watched Jennie Wren carrying sticks and other materials to her home in the wall of the old stone house. As soon as she entered and arranged the nest materials she came bounding out, and perching upon a limb of the big locust would sing me her sweetest songs. She is one of the dearest of little songsters, always busy, always joyous and happy. Everybody seems to love her. She always builds in a box or hole or crevice, but in preparing a box avoid making the door too large. An inch and an eighth, with the edges trimmed is about the right size. If too large the English Sparrows may take possession.

As the concert passed away, and the birds, one by one ceased to sing, I heard from an old hollow tree by the water's edge the familiar morning call of another bird, one of the best of the insect destroyers. You will all know what his common name is when I tell you that he cried—flicker, flicker, flicker. Yes,



FLICKER.

It was the well-known Flicker that has its nestful of big baby Flickers in the heart of the old tree. Every morning I am greeted by this handsome big bird, and it seems as proud of its babies as a bird can be. I like to hear its cordial notes, for they seem so musical, and remind me of the old-time watchman, still to be heard on the ocean-boat, as he cries the hour of night and "all is well."

I always regret that some sportsmen are so sensual as to kill these valuable birds for food. The laws of most of our States now forbid its destruction, and the friend of our birds should see that the laws are enforced whenever transgressed. When the concert ceased it was about five o'clock, and I arose, washed, dressed, and took a stroll to my office before breakfast, reaching the door half an hour later. As I reached in my pocket to get the key I was attracted by the mew of a cat, which seemed to come from overhead. I listened and looked, and finally saw it—the office cat, and where do you suppose it was? Up in the top of the big Cherry tree, in the fork of a limb. It had slipped out at night when the boys of the "Floral Band" put away their instruments. I called, but it only answered "mew, mew." I regretted that it got out, for I fear it will become like other cats turned out at night—acquire the habit of bird-catching. If it does it will catch a watery bath some morning, and there will be a change of office cats in the establishment.



"MEW, MEW."

I still think, however, that the boy with the gun is one of the worst of bird enemies. He does not generally mean to be cruel or to do wrong, but he thoughtlessly awaits his chance to take the life of any bird or animal that comes his way. Boys do not allow themselves to get the "gun fever." Many have lost their lives by handling fire-arms. When you get to be men you will have better judgement in using a gun than in boyhood. Even big boys, who would spell their name m-a-n, sometimes get into trouble by using a gun. Let me tell you of one. He lived in a little valley where the clear waters of a stream flowed around among the forest trees, where



"A GREAT BIG CHUMP."

the little birds nested and sang high up among the branches. His efforts to shoot birds were in vain, and he turned his attention to looking for larger game—something he could hit. Well, at the roots of a big old tree the stream, when swollen, had washed a great gully, and it was here the big fish gathered to sport and get their food. The boy-man looked down from the big roots of the leaning tree and saw a huge fish several feet beneath, where the water was deepest. In his slangy way he exclaimed to himself "Je-ru-sha!" Isn't he a whopper! He's mine or I'm a (here he got his gun ready, and, fearing a surface shot would be unsuccessful, he ran the barrel two feet into the

the little birds nested and sang high up among the branches. His efforts to shoot birds were in vain, and he turned his attention to looking for larger game—something he could hit. Well, at the roots of a big old tree the stream, when swollen, had washed a great gully,

water) A GREAT BIG CHUMP." He pulled the trigger as he said the last word. The picture will tell you the rest.

Your Friend,
The Editor.

LaPark, Pa., July 5, 1906.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little girl ten years old. I live in the country with my aunt and uncle. My aunt has a pretty flower garden. I have two cousins. We have some baby pigs, some are black and white and some are all white. We have a black horse, Molly, and a little bobtail kitten. I go to school every day. We have a little old-fashioned school house. There are lots of wild flowers growing beside the road.

Hillsboro Co., N. H.

Alice Reynolds.

Dear Mr. Park:—I live on the Guyonclott River. I am eleven years old. I have two brothers and one sister, we all love flowers. I take my sister and oldest brother with me to gather Ferns and Moss this time of year; in the spring we gather wildflowers and make playhouses. Brother Ralph is too small to go with us now, so we will bring him some. Cactus and Chrysanthemums are my favorites.

Lincoln Co., W. Va.

Sidie E. Heck.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little girl eleven years old. I do not go to school, because I was hurt when seven years old and never walked since. I like the children's letters and also the letter you write to them, I love flowers and books. I have read "Alice in Wonderland" and "A World of Girls," and many others. Tell some of the little girls to write to me. I would like to hear from some one that lives in another State.

Wood Co., W. Va.

Inez James.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am eight years old and in the fifth grade in school. I am taking music lessons on the organ. My Grandma has taken your Magazine for a great many years. I like the Children's Corner very much. My favorite flowers are Daisies, Pinks, Pansies and Roses. Our Roses are in bloom now. This is a new year and I hope it will be a prosperous one for you.

Orpah Grace Kelly.
Sonoma Co., Calif., Jan. 3, 1906.

GOSSIP.

Dear Floral Band:—The great feathery Hohenzollern Asters are in their glory now. They are nodding their plume heads together with brilliant Nasturtiums from a large box in my west window. Since June 1st, my Nasturtiums, Pansies and Sweet Peas have given us a wealth of their rich, many hued, blossoms. And the Clarkias and great double Poppies were just as beautiful while they lasted. In the garden are two large plants of Nicotiana affinis, bearing dozens of their starry flowers of delicious fragrance; and beside them, as a blanket of snow white, blooms the modest Candytuft. These lovely white flowers have for a back-ground, masses of graceful Calliopsis. A frame covered with Cobaea scandens stands on the end of our porch. I got twenty-three beautiful, thrifty plants from a three-cent packet of Zonale Geraniums. Many of them are now from six to ten inches high. We never tire of admiring a Pierson Fern that bears long graceful fronds eighteen and twenty inches in length.

Mrs. C. W. Johnson.

Albemarle Co., Va., Aug. 14, 1905.

Dear Floral Band:—Last year I had five big clumps of pink Hollyhocks. It was their second season, and each clump had six and eight stalks over six feet tall; they were perfectly double and the loveliest shade of rose pink. My husband called my attention to them one day. "There!" he said, "those are something like flowers; those are the nicest flowers you ever grew; you will fuss all summer over a little Rose—which is no prettier than those. If I were a woman, I would have a garden full of such flowers." Well I did not tell him that a Rose has fragrance and delicacy, etc., nor did I tell him to wait until my tiny new Rose bushes set out a year ago, grew to be big bushes.

Mrs. E. B. Murray.

Saratoga Co., N. Y.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Dear Mister Parks:—I went over an borrowed Miss Jones late Magazine from Parks. She had not had time to read it yet, but I told her I would fitch it back nex week. I seed she didn't like to loan me it, but all them flower peepul air that away. Selfisher than you hev enny idee. But when I opened that book wall good lands sake, whut du yeou think wuz the 1st thing I see: A letter from "Flower Lover in Ole Kaintuck" a tellin evry buddy how I sewed them dried Chaney Aster flowers she give me. I knowed she wuz meen but thuts tu much. He tell yeou one of her tricks, when she giv mee the Aster seed she also giv mee a tumbler full of truck, "Bubs" she sed tha wuz. Wall this summer she wuz over lookin at my garden and sez she, "didn't you Oxalls grow Miss Frost?" I sez du yeou meen them kind o little onions yeou giv mee, an she sed yes. I tolt her I wuz sorry but my littul boy Jack got hoit uv the littul paper bag tha wuz in an et em. She looked at me with a orful horror struck look fer a minute an then she laffed and laffed like she wuz crazy. "Oh Miss Frost?" she sed when she could speak, "yeon ort to be keerful, Jack might hev ben pizend." (But between yeou an mee Mr. Parks I don't believe she would hev keered, she laffed so.) And she looked around agin an sez in a kind o injured tone, "Heow menny grains did yeou put in that hill uv striped Maze?" I sez, "I put in was on the ear, or bout 60 grains I reckon." Heow could I put in more than she give mee; but I thought I seed her laffin agin, so I guess she wuzn't very mad. And selfish, good lands I shud say. Last winter I sent her a big Geranium to winter fur mee. Course I couldn't hev it clutterin my winders, an she wuz sick nigh all winter and her plants an mine froze, an I hed tolt her I would giv her a slip off it in the spring, an thets the thanks I got fer my kindness. Miss Nabby Frost acrost the street is a goin to tell her whut she thinks fer tellin heow she asked if Chaney Asters were raised from Bubs.

Campbell Co., Ky.

Nabby Frost.

Dear Sisters:—A novel Fern pan is made of a child's toy wash-tub. Paint the outside with aluminum, and the bottom hoop green, then paint small green Ferns coming up from that (the green hoop answers for the grass) it is quite novel; then fill with the small Ferns, fine for table decoration. Fill the pan with charcoal to within 1½ inches of the top, then put in one inch of light soil, the best woods dirt or leaf-mould, then put in your small Ferns; leave one-half inch at the top for watering. Be sure the drainage is good; give plenty of water, and keep in shade; do not give any sun, as these smallest Ferns grow on old burnt logs (in the dense forests) with just a little leaf mould over the log.

I would like to tell the sisters, I find liquid manure, by far, more effective than any other kind, and I find Bull Durham tobacco the best thing I have ever tried for Aphids. I had them by the thousands last winter in my greenhouse and could not get rid of them until this summer I tried that tobacco with fine results. Just sprinkle over the soil in the pot, then dampen. That tobacco is cut so fine it is no other to dust it on.

King Co., Wash.

Mrs. H. N. Phepps.

GOSSIP.

Dear Floral Band:—We have a large, white, hardy Hydrangea in the west corner of our yard, which is now (July 27) in bloom. It is just loaded with flowers which stay on for quite a while. The branches are just bowed to the ground with their heavy burden of bloom, which touches the ground on every side. When the large white flowers are all open we break them off, and when they are dry they turn to a kind of pink which is very pretty. This shrub of ours has had but little, if any, care since it was planted, and it has certainly given us a great deal of pleasure.

Grayson Co., Va.

Blossom.

Mr. Park:—I have great success with Dahlias from seeds. They bloom the first year if started early in the house, and I get many new varieties in that way.


Mrs. T. H. Dunham.

Hampshire Co., Mass.

The Best Perennials.

Sown in August all of the following choice Perennials will bloom next year except Perennial Poppy, Canterbury Bell and Perennial Pea. You will lose a year's time if you fail to get and sow these seeds now. Club with a friend and order two collections.

- Poppy**, New Hybrid Perennial, the most gorgeous of garden perennials, perfectly hardy, beautiful in foliage, and grand in flower, measuring from six to twelve inches in diameter. I offer a special mixture made up from the finest named sorts. Price, 5 cents per packet.
- Aquilegia or Columbine**, finest large-flowered, long-spurred sorts in all colors—white, blue, red, yellow and variegated, single and double in carefully proportioned mixture. Price, 5 cts. per pkt.
- Campanula—Canterbury Bell**, the elegant large-flowered single and double varieties, as also the beautiful Cup and Saucer sorts in all the choice colors—white, blue, rose, striped, etc., all in splendid special mixture. Price, 5 cents per packet.
- Pea, Perennial**, the New Giant sorts, the plants of which are perfectly hardy, bloom continuously and freely and are unsurpassed for beds, as well as trellises; all colors, as rose white, scarlet, flesh, etc., in finest special mixture. Price, 5 cents per packet.
- Carnation, Hardy Garden**, double, deliciously fragrant, and of many bright colors, as well as variegated; elegant either for beds or pots. Finest mixture. Price, 5 cents per packet.
- Pink, Park's New Everblooming**, a new class of Dianthus plumarius or Pheasant's Eye Pink, the flowers of which are double, semi-double and single, bright in color and beautifully marked, and produced throughout the season; deliciously clove-scented; grand for a bed or border. Finest mixture. Price, 5 cents per packet.
- Saponaria Ocymoides Splendens**, a superb plant for a mass of bloom in May and June; flowers small, pink, in clusters in wonderful profusion, making a carpet of charming color; hardy and of easy culture. Price, 5 cents per packet.
- Sweet William, New Giant Flowered**, among the most gorgeous and sweet of garden flowers; single and double, of richest colors, appearing in grand clusters or heads, and scenting the entire garden with rich perfume. Finest special mixture. Price, 5 cents per packet.
- Platycodon Grandiflora**. The large-flowered Platycodon is a first-class perennial, hardy, showy beautiful and long-blooming. Plants grow from one to two feet high, bearing large, graceful white and blue flowers, not unlike an open Campanula or Bellflower. Once started they will take care of themselves. Should be in every garden. Special mixture. Price, 5 cents per packet.
- Primrose, Hardy Perennial**, the hardy Primroses are among the most beautiful and fragrant of our garden flowers. They are showy in the border, and always greatly admired, while any person can succeed with them, being of easy culture, lasting and hardy. I offer a choice special mixture of the finest sorts and colors. Price, 5 cents per packet.
- Myosotis Alpestris**. Whatever you think of omitting from your garden do not omit the charmingly beautiful Forget-me-not—Myosotis Alpestris. It is elegant as a border or edging the next season, and if the plants are massed they make a most pleasing carpet of bloom. I offer a splendid mixture of all the fine colors. Price, 5 cents per packet.

 The above choice collection of perennials, retailing at 55 cents, I offer during August for 35 cents, or two collections at half price, 55 cents. Get your neighbor to club with you and order two collections (22 packets) this month. Address

GEO. W. PARK, LaPark, Lanc. Co., Pa.

Choice Bermuda Bulbs.

- Extra Bermuda Freesias, large bulbs, sure to bloom, 1 bulb 2 cents, 1 dozen 20 cents, 100 bulbs \$1.25.
- Mammoth Buttercup Oxalis, very large bulbs, certain to grow and bloom, 1 bulb 4 cents, 1 dozen bulbs 40 cents, 100 bulbs \$2.50.
- Zephyranthes or Daffodil Lily, a small amaryllid of great beauty in pots. Colors white and rose. Either color, 1 bulb 4 cents, 1 dozen 40 cents, 100 bulbs \$2.50.
- Four large Freesias and two Zephyranthes may be grouped together in a six-inch pot, while one Mammoth Oxalis is sufficient for a six-inch pot. I will mail the seven bulbs, if ordered before September 15th, for only 14 cents. Tell your friends, get up a club and order without delay. Address

GEO. W. PARK, LaPark, Lanc. Co., Pa.

As a Premium, I will send you a large bulb of *Amaryllis Johnsoni* (retail price 35 cents), for a club of eight names (\$1.12), and will include *Park's Floral Magazine* on trial to each member of the club. Full cultural directions with every package of bulbs. Get up a club and order at once.

PALMS FROM SEEDS. Fresh Palm seeds grow well, and this is the month to get them. I have just received a fresh importation, and offer a fine mixture of the best sorts at 10 cents per pkt, 3 pkts for 25 cents. The seeds mostly require a month or more to start.

GEO. W. PARK, LaPark, Lanc. Co., Pa.



Also 23 other styles.

THE 1906 WING PIANO

We are one of the very few firms that have been in continuous business well toward a half century. We have been studying and learning every year of the full thirty-eight.

But the very recent discoveries of our Mr. Wing, Senior, give THE 1906 WING PIANO such greatly increased vibration that the slightest touch brings forth a surprising quantity of round-musical sound. Even a young child—and before the first lesson—can produce this. They therefore practise easily without fatigue and become players! THE 1906 WING PIANO does not require vigor or strength to make it respond. It is BUILT to be played upon by hands as delicate as those of CHILDREN, but has such a reserve of power and vibration that it charms the adult pianist also. Children do not become musicians on ordinary pianos, but are worn out in the vain attempt. You and yours expect to live with your piano for a lifetime. You want its refining influence upon your home. If it is heavy touched and dull of speech no one will learn to play it. THE 1906 WING PIANO has more real life than any you have ever heard and will be sent free to prove it.

ANYWHERE ON TRIAL---FREE

We pay the freight and other charges in advance—our funds—no money of our customers in advance. We place it in the smallest town in the United States just as freely as we would in New York City. There is absolutely no risk, expense or annoyance. You can try it at your home for 20 days, get the opinion of your real and disinterested friends, can compare it with others. Then if you do not wish to keep it we will take it back, entirely at our expense. In this way your friends and neighbors will not know on what terms you purchased. Agents disclose your business to make other sales. This, however, is of small importance compared to the beautiful, sweet tone you get in THE 1906 WING PIANO. Even the saving of many dollars is of less importance. But any American home wants and DESERVES the best and sweetest. You have it only in THE 1906 WING PIANO.

SOLD DIRECT FROM THE FACTORY AND IN NO OTHER WAY

For this reason YOU SAVE FROM \$75 to \$200. The WING PIANO you buy at wholesale—at the cost of making—with only one wholesale profit added. **THERE'S THE SAVING.** Agents would have to be paid, if we had them. Salesrooms would have to be rented if we had them. Local advertising would have to be done and paid for. All this would increase the cost of the Piano, if we did it. By selling the Piano direct to you, we save you from \$75 to \$200. THE 1906 WING PIANO is in a class of its own and NEEDS no agent to talk for it. It's own sweet tone sells it.

IN 38 YEARS OVER 40,000 WING PIANOS

have been manufactured and sold. They are recommended by thousands of satisfied purchasers in your State, and every one of the United States, by seven Governors of States, musical colleges and schools prominent orchestra leaders, music teachers and musicians. Our book contains names and addresses arranged by States.

THE INSTRUMENTAL ATTACHMENT

originated by us enables any ordinary player to imitate perfectly the tones of the MANDOLIN, GUITAR, HARP, ZITHER, and BANJO. This improvement is patented and can be had only in the Wing Piano—however there are several poor imitations.

WING PIANOS are made in our own large factory—of choice materials throughout, by very experienced workmen. This explains their great durability.

A guarantee for 12 years against any defect is given with every WING PIANO. We take old Pianos and Organs in fair exchange. Easy monthly payments if desired.

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IF YOU INTEND TO BUY ANY PIANO, a book which gives you the information possessed by experts. It tells all about the different materials used, the way these parts are put together, what causes pianos to get out of repair. It makes the selection of a piano easy. It is absolutely the only book of its kind ever published. It contains many large pages and illustrations. If read carefully, it will make you a judge of piano quality. We send it free to anyone wishing to buy a piano.

Send to-day, while you think of it, a postal tag giving your name and address, or send us the attached coupon, and the book of information, also full particulars about the Wing Piano, with prices, terms of payment, etc., will be sent to you promptly by mail, if you think of buying.

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and terms of payment on
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Choice Plants. Pick Them Out.

100 plants \$3.50. 25 plants \$1.00. 12 plants 50 cents. 5 plants 25 cents. 1 Plant 10c.

Plants all well-rooted in fine condition, true to name, accompanied by cultural directions, prepaid and guaranteed to reach you safely. Order this month. A fine Baby Rambler, the new ever-blooming cluster Rose which sold this season at 25 cents each, also four other choice named Roses, my selection, free this month with every Dollar Order. See your friends and get up a club. Only one plant of a kind in each order. Many of these plants are worth three or four times the prices asked.

Five Choice Roses Given Away.

 I have decided to give away five Roses, your selection from the following list, to all who order plants this month to the amount of \$1.00. In the collection I will send a fine plant of the New Baby Rambler, unless you prefer some other sort. This Rose was sold the past season at 25 cents each, and is described as a beautiful novelty, producing continuously large clusters of double flowers of a rich red, similar to those of the Crimson Rambler. It is not a climber, but a profuse-blooming bush rose, especially desirable for beds and pots. Some persons predict that this will soon become the most popular of all Roses, on account of its hardiness, beauty, and sure and continuous-blooming. The other four Roses you may select from the following list:

Bessie Brown, white, faintly flushed pink; deep and full, with large, broad petals; beautiful.

Bon Silene, rosy crimson, delightfully fragrant; a choice old rose.

Bridesmaid, clear, shining pink; fine buds on long, strong stems; blooms freely; one of the best.

Clothilde Soupert, white, with peach centre; very double, deliciously fragrant; strong, healthy grower; continuous bloomer.

Duchess de Brabant, soft rose, large, full and fragrant; plant vigorous, free-blooming and healthy.

Etoile de Lyon, deep, golden yellow; buds and flowers of enormous size, freely and continuously produced; the best yellow Rose for general cultivation.

Grassan Teplitz, rich, dazzling-crimson, very sweet, produced in masses; plant strong, ever-blooming; flowers on long stems; fine.

Hermosa, exquisite deep pink, of fine shape; profuse-blooming and beautiful; one of our finest Roses.

Helen Gould, intense carmine crimson; buds long, flowers full double, borne in great abundance all the season: excellent for beds and fine for pots.

Ivory, chaste, ivory white; deep buds and superb large flowers on long, stiff stems; an exquisite sort.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, pure white, without tint, immense buds, and full, double flowers of surpassing beauty; free-bloomer.

Choice Hybrid Perpetual Roses.

Anna de Diesbach, clear brilliant rose; pointed buds; big flwrs.
Ball of Snow, delicate blush, changing to snow-white; double.
Cito, delicate satiny-pink, immense flowers of perfect form; a new sort.
Captain Christy, delicate pink, deeper color toward the centre.

La Detroit, shell-pink shading to soft rose-pink at centre; massive flowers of handsome form, with a charming tea fragrance; vigorous and free-blooming; a splendid sort.

Malmaison, rich flesh-color; flowers of great size, full, double, and freely produced; fine either for beds or pots; sold but choice rose.

Marechal Niel, a climbing sort, with enormous, golden-yellow buds and bloom of surpassing beauty and fragrance; does well South.

Meteor, velvety-crimson, large, full-double, beautiful in both bud and flower; stems robust, well set with rich foliage; splendid.

Morie Van Houtte, yellow shaded rose; extra large, double, of fine form and exquisitely fragrant; excellent for beds; hardly equalled.

Maman Cochet, pink, rosy pink with silvery shadings; very large pointed bud, immense open flower, exquisite in form and fragrance; splendid for beds, and unsurpassed for pots.

Dinsmore, glowing crimson; continuously blooming; double; dwarf.
Gen. Jacqueminot, rich velvety-crimson; semi-double; popular.
John Hopper, bright, clear rose; large, fine form; on stiff stems.
Mrs. Jno. Laing, clear, bright shell-pink, exquisitely shaded.

Maman Cochet, white, a sport from pink Maman Cochet, having its good qualities; charming.

Mme. D. Matrat, sulphur yellow; graceful buds and open flowers borne continuously throughout the season; a splendid new sort.

Mme. Abel Chatenay, pink, tinged salmon, petals gracefully recurved; a new magnificent Rose.
Papa Gontier, dark carmine, fine large buds, lovely semi-double flower, showy; constant bloomer.

Pink La France, very large, rich pink, superbly scented flowers; unrivaled for pots, or beds.

Sou. de Pierre Notting, rich shades of cream, orange and peach with petals edged carmine, harmoniously blended; a choice sort.

The Bride, pure white, sometimes tinged delicate flesh; beautiful.

Crimson Rambler, vivid crimson flowers, double; blooms in huge clusters; plants of climbing habit.

Reine Marie Henriette, rich crimson, handsome, full double, a choice climber, showy, beautiful.

Magna Charta, bright rose, suffused carmine; grand, popular sort.
Paul Neyron, bright, shining pink; an extraordinary variety.
Ulrich Bruner, bright, cherry-red; semi-double flowers; splendid.
Vick's Caprice, the only hardy striped rose; soft, satiny-pink.



Dear Mr. Park: I felt like letting you know that the Plants sent me arrived in the most perfect order, and are doing finely. I think I never saw plants in better condition through the mail in all my experience. I am sure if they do not succeed it will not be your fault. Mrs. H. E. Murray, N. B. Can., June 27, 1906.

Mr. Park: I thank you very much for sending me such nice plants. The leaves are as green as if but just taken from the greenhouse—all are doing well, not a leaf withered. Maria Scott, Madison Co., Miss., July 3, '06.

Mr. Park: I received my plants and they are more than I could expect for such a small amount of money. I am more than pleased with them. L. J. P., Gratiot Co., Mich. June 30, 1906.

Dear Mr. Park.—The Chinese Primroses I have bought of you have all been so nice, and are doing so well—better than I could get at the greenhouse.—Mrs. Harriet N. Legge, Tioga Co., N. Y., July 6, 1906.

Dear Mr. Park.—I received the Cannas in good shape and planted them. They are doing fine.—Geo. M. Steger, Dubuque Co., Iowa, July 9, 1906.

Dear Mr. Park.—The Roses I got from you have done splendidly.—Mrs. Wm. Campbell, Allen Co., July 9, 1906.

Abelia rupestris, the hardy everblooming Chinese Shrub; flowers tubular, fragrant, in clusters.



Abutilon, Golden Fleece, Driven Snow.
Santana, crimson.
Savitzii, white-bordered.
Mesopotamicum.
Enfanta Eulalia.
Thompsonii plena, variegated.
 So-called Flowering Maple; everblooming, showy and beautiful. *Mesopotamicum* is of climbing habit.
Acacia lophantha.



Acalypha Macaenseana.
 Bicolor.
Sanderi, a showy pot plant.
Achania Malvaviscus.
Achillea Pearl.
Farmica.
Millifolium purpurea.
Achyranthus, new carmine.
Emersoni.
Acorus, Calamus.
 Variegated-leaved.
Adenophora Polymorpha.



Ageratum, Princess Pauline.
 Dwarf White.
 Dwarf Blue.
Agrostemma coronaria White.
Ailanthus glandulosa.
Akebia quinata, hardy vine.
Albizia Julibrissin.
 Aloe, succulent.
Aloysia, Lemon Verbena.
Althea in variety.
Alternanthera, red, yellow.
 Brilliantissima.
Paronychoides Major.
Alyssum, Double.
Anemone coronaria.
Japonica rosea.

Ampelopsis quinquefolia.
 Veitchi.
 NOTE.—*Ampelopsis Veitchi* is the Boston Ivy, rich green in summer and scarlet in autumn. It covers a wall charmingly without training. The foliage is Ivy-like and graceful.



Amomum Cardamomum.
Angelonia grandiflora.
Anchusa azurea.
Anthemis Nobilis.



Antigonon leptopus.
Arabis Alpina.



Araria Moserae.
Aquilegia in variety.
Arisema triphylla.
Artichoke, Jerusalem.
Arum corinum.
Sanctum, Black Calla.



Asparagus Sprengeri.
Comoriensis.
Plumosus nanus.
 A. Decumbens, a lovely *Asparagus* for baskets, and charming when cut for designs.
Aristolochia sypho.
Asclepias incarnata.
 Tuberosa.
Curassavica atrosanguinea.
Aster, perennial, mixed.
Baccharis halimifolia.

Barbarea folis variegatis.
Begonia alba maculata.
Bertha Chaterocher.
 Cuprea.
 Decorus.
 Feastli.
 Foliosa.

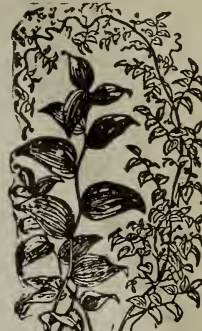


Begonia Evansiana.
Begonia Fuchsoides.
 M. de Lesseps.
Nitida rosea.
 alba.
 Olbia.



Specula a.
 Robusta.
 Rex in variety.
 Thurstoni.
Weltoniensis rubra.
 Alba, white.
Berberis Jamesoni.
 Thunbergii.
 Bergamot, white.
 Scarlet.
Biancea scandens.
Bignonia radicans.
 Velutina.
 Tweediana.
 NOTE.—*Bignonia Tweediana* is the beautiful, large, yellow-flowered vine so much admired as a porch vine in the south. It can be grown with protection or as a pot plant north.
 Bloodroot.

Boltonia, Molle de Pastel.
Bougainvillea Sanderi.
Brugmansia suaveolens.
Bryophyllum calycinum.



Boston Smilax.
 NOTE.—*Boston Smilax* has elegant sprays of foliage and scented flowers. It is beautiful for a pot trellis, and the sprays of foliage are fine for decoration or personal adornment.
Cactus, *Cereus*, *Queen of Night*.

Cereus Triangularis.
Opuntia variegata.
Epiphyllum truncatum.
Echinocactus.
Phyllocactus latifrons.
Callicarpa purpurea.
Calliopsis grandiflora.
 Eldorado.
 NOTE.—*C. Eldorado* is everblooming and beautiful.
 Calla, spotted leaf.
 White.
Campanula Calycanthema.
 Medium.
Campylobotrys regia.
 Canna, named sorts.



CARNATIONS

Carnations in variety.
Catalpa Kämpferi.
Carex Japonica.
Caryopteris mastacanthus.
Cestrum laurifolium.
 Parqui.
 Poeticus.



Chrysanthemum,
 Baby Yellow.
 Ermine.
 Fred Peel.
 Goldfinch.
 Miller's Crimson.
 Mrs. O. P. Bassett.
 Nellie Rainsford.
 Paragon.
 Rhoda.
 Robt. Halliday.

Chrysanthemum Rufus.
 Shearer's Crimson.
 White Bonaffon.
 Whillidin.
 Willow Brook.
 Zulu.
Chrysanthemum inodorum.



Cineraria hybrida grandiflora.
Polyantha Stellata.
Maritima Diamond.
Cissus discolor.
Heterophylla.
 NOTE.—*Cissus heterophylla* is a hardy, Grape-like vine with pretty variegated foliage. It appears well on a low trellis.



Cicuta Maculata.
Coccoloba platyclada.
Clematis paniculata.



Coleus, Beckwith.
Christmas Gem.
Emerald.
Golden Bedder.
Rob Roy.
Ruby.
Carmine glow.
Mottled Beauty.
Verschaffeltii.
Fancy in variety.
 NOTE.—The New *Coleus* are grand window plants, each leaf as bright as a flower. Avoid sudden changes of temperature.
Commelina celestis.
Selowiana.
Convolvulus Mauritanicus.
Corcepsis Eldorado.
Coronilla glauca.
Crassula cordata.
Spatulata.
Crucianella stylosa.
Crape Myrtle, pink.
Cuphea platycentra.
Tricolor.
Cyclamen, James Prize.
White, red eye.
Rose.
Crimson.



Cyperus alternifolius.
 NOTE.—*Cyperus Alternifolius* is a semiaquatic plant sometimes called *Water Palm* and *Umbrella Plant*. Water well while growing, and shift into a larger pot as needed, and your plant will become an elegant specimen.
Cassava.



Dahlia.
 Double. *G. Duke Alexis.*
Ernest Glass.
Mrs. Kunkle, pink.
O. Victoria.
Penelope.
Daisy, Double, delicata.
Snowball, white.
Longfellow, red.
Daisy shasta.
Deutzia gracilis.
Crenata, fl. pl.
Dianthus in variety.
Dielytra spectabilis.
Elderberry, cut-leaf.
Eranthemum pulchellum.
Atropurpureum.
Eucalyptus Gunnii.



Euonymus Japonica aurea.
Americana.
Radians variegata.
Eucornus punctata.
Eupatorium riparium.
Riparium variegatum.
Euphorbia Splendens.
Exochorda grandiflora.



Funkia subcordata grandifolia.
Undulata variegata.
Ficus repens.

Ferns, Tender in variety.
 Hardy in variety.
Forsythia viridissima.
 Suspensa.
Fuchsia, Single:
Black Prince.
Little Prince.
Mrs. Chas. Blanc.
Peasant Girl.
Speciosa, a free-blooming easily grown sort, blooming in winter or summer; splendid.
 Double:
Avalanche.
Gloire des Marches.
Rosa Patrie.
Phenomenal white.
Funkia ovata.



GAILLARDIAS

Gaillardia grandiflora.
Gardenia florida.
Gentiana Andrewsii.
Geranium maculatum.
Geranium, flowering; double
Alphonse Ricard.
Beaute Poitevine.
Gen. Grant.



Jno, Doyle.
Centaur.
Madonna.
Marquis de Montmort.
Miss F. Perkins.
Mme. Canovas.
Mme. Castellaine.
Mrs. Clugston.
M. Rotz.
E. H. Trego.
S. A. Nutt.
La Favorite.
Mme. Buchner.
Geranium, flowering, single:
America.
Dr. Denny.
Gen. Grant.
Granville.
LaAube.
LaCroix.
Mme. Barney.
New Life.
White Swan.
Wonder.



Grevillea Robusta.
 NOTE.—*Grevillea robusta* is a fine pot plant, prized by some as much as a Palm, and of easier culture. It deserves a place in every plant collection.

Geranium Fancy-leaved.
Bronze Bedder.
Salerol.
Geranium, Ivy-leaved.
Nutmeg-scented.
Balm-scented.
Rose-scented.
Oak-leaf-scented.
Peppermint-scented.
Glechoma variegata.
Gloxinia variegata.
Guava, for pots.



Heliotrope, White.
 Light-blue.
 NOTE.—The *Heliotrope* does well bedded out or grown in a pot on the porch. The flower clusters are lovely and deliciously scented. It blooms continuously.



Hemerocallis flava.
Fulva.
Middendorffiana.
Sieboldii.
Thunbergii.
Hoya carnosa.
Honeysuckle, Halls.
Reticulata.
Scarlet Trumpet.
 NOTE.—The *Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle* has showy clusters of scarlet bloom, produced continuously till after frost in autumn. A fine trellis vine.
Heterocentron album.
Hibiscus Sinensis red.
Aurantiacus.
Carminatus grandiflorus.
Gen. de Courtizis.
Magnifica.
Sub Violaceus.
Hydrangea grandiflora.
Hortensis.
Hypericum Moserium.
Inula Helenium.
Glandulosa.



Iris Florentina, white.
 Blue.
Pætidissima.
Germanica in sorts,
Versicolor.
Ipomœa Leardi, is a lovely trellis vine, blooming well in winter.
Moon Flower,
Violacea vera.



Ivy English, green.
Abbottford.
Irish or Parlor.
Kenilworth.
Jasminum gracillimum.
Grandiflorum.
Grand Duke.
Maid of Orleans.
Nudiflorum.
Revolutum.
Jerusalem Cherry.
Justicia sanguinea.
Kerria Japonica fl.pl.



Lantana, Javoi, white.
Domremy.
Emilly Baird.
Harkets, Variegated.
Leo Dex, red.
Weeping.
Lavender, true.
Leucanthemum, Triumph.
Libonia penrhosiensis.
Ligustrum Ibotum.
Lilac, common.
Lily of the Valley.
Linum Perenne, white.
Blue, also rose.

Trigynum.
Lysimachia, Moneywort.
Lopesia rosea.
Mackaya Bella.
Madeira Vine.
Mahernia Odorata.
Malva Moschata.
Melianthus Major.
Mesembryanthemum grandiflorum.
Acinaciforme.
Mexican Primrose.
Meyenia erecta.
Monarda hybrida.
Myosotis, Forget-me-not.
Alpestris.
Love Star.
Queen Victoria.
Nasturtium, double yellow.
Scarlet.

NOTE.—The Double Nasturtiums are beautiful. The plants are robust, ever-blooming, and the flowers are rich and fragrant. They bloom well either in summer or winter.
Nepeta, Catnip.
Nicotiana Sanderae.
Sylvestris.
Affinis.
Old Man, Sweet shrub.
Oxalis, Buttercup.
Rosea, rose.
Paeonies in variety.
Tenuifolium.
Palm, Date.
Brahea filamentosa.
Pritchardia filamentosa.

Palm Phoenix canariensis.
Reclinata.
Pansy, all colors.
Parsley, Parterre Beauty.
Passiflora incarnata.
Pforditi.
Paulownia Imperialis.
Pea, Perennial rose.
Red.
Scarlet.
Pecan Nut Tree.
Peperomia maculata.
Persicaria cuspidata.
Peristrophe variegata.



Petunia, finest double.
Phalaris, ribbon grass.
Photinia Villosa.
Physalis Francheti.
Phlox, Boule de Nègre.
Jean de Arc.
Maculata.



Pilea Reptans.
Muscosa.
Platycodon.
Plumbago, Lady Arpent.
Podophyllum peltatum.
Polemonium Richardsoni.
Polygonatum racemosum.



Pomegranate, Jas. Vick.
Poppy, Perennial in variety.



Primula, mallow-leaved.

Primula, Fern-leaved.
Obconica.
Verticillata.
Hardy Primulas.
Privet, California.
Amoor River.
Pride of India.
NOTE.—Pride of India is a southern tree with elegant clusters of bloom. Splendid as a shade tree.
Prunella Vulgaris.
Ranunculus acris, fl. pl.
Philadelphus Mock Orange.
Rhamnus, Buckthorn.



Rudbeckia, Golden Glow.

Newmanii.
Purpurea.
Rivinia Humilis.
Rocket, white, blue.
Roses in variety:
Ball of Snow.
Baltimore Belle.
Bessie Brown.
Bridesmaid.
Clothilde Soupert.
Crimson Rambler.
La Detroit.
Magna Charta.
Malmalson.
Mary Washington.
Mignonette.
Mme. Chatenay.
Paul Neyron.
Pink Rambler.
Prairie Queen.
Seven Sisters.
Vicks Caprice.
Ruella Makoyana.
Formosa.

Russelia elegantissima.
Juncea.
Salvia Patens, blue.
Praetensis.
Splendens.
Rutilans.
Alfred Reganeau.
NOTE.—Salvia, Alfred Reganeau, is a large-flowered sort, compact and very free-blooming. It is splendid either for pots or beds. S. Rutilans has superb apple-scented foliage and spikes of rich crimson flowers.



Sansevieria Zeylanica.
NOTE.—Sansevieria Zey-

lanica is a handsome, variegated succulent especially useful for its foliage.
Sage, English.
Sagittaria variabilis.
Santolina, silvery.
Saponaria ocymoides.
Saxifraga, Peltata.
Sarmetosa.
Scutellaria pulchella.
Sea Onion.
Sedum Spectabilis, alba.
Spectabilis rosea.



Sedum variegata.

Acre.
Selaginella maritima.
Silene orientalis.
Solanum Rantonetti.
Solanum Seaforthianum.
Dulcamara.
Grandiflorum.
Strawberry, Early.
Medium.
Late.
Strobilanthes anisophyllus.
Dyerianus.
Spirea, Anthony Waterer.
Filipendula.
Japonica.
Palmeta elegans.
Reevesi.
Van Houtte.
Venusta.
Callosa alba.
Spotted Calla.
Stevia variegata.
Stokesia cyanea.
Symphoricarpus vulgaris.



Tacoma Smithi.
Tansy.
Thyme, gold, variegated.
Tradescantia virginica.
Variegata.
Zebрина.
Tricyrtus Hirta.
Tunica Saxifraga.
Umbrella Tree.
Verbena, Hardy Purple.
Viola Cucullata.
Marie Louise.
California.
Hardy white.
Wallflower.
Weeping Willow.
Weigela floribunda.
Floribunda variegata.
Yucca Aloifolia.

Order promptly, while the stock is complete. Plants all in first-class condition, mailed postpaid, and safe arrival guaranteed. Remit by Money Order, Express Order, Registered Letter or Draft at my risk. Several plants of a kind may be called for, but in case of shortage I reserve the right to send but one plant of a kind. Always name a number of extra plants to be used as substitutes in case of shortage. Address

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at your own home. For a limited time we will give free, for advertising purposes, 96 music lessons for beginners or advanced pupils on either **Piano, Organ, Banjo, Guitar, Cornet, Violin or Mandolin** (your expense will only be the cost of postage and the music you use, which is small). We teach by mail only and guarantee success. Established seven years. Hundreds write: "Wish I had heard of your school before." Write to-day for booklet, testimonials and free tuition blank. Address: **U. S. SCHOOL OF MUSIC, Box 60 F, 19 Union Sq., N. Y.**

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CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little girl eight years old. My mamma has some nice plants. I have no pets. I have one little brother and two little sisters. I like all kinds of flowers, and like the "Children's Corner." **Florenia Whiney.**

Rush Co., Kan.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little girl ten years old. I live on a farm. Mamma takes your Magazine and I like to read the Children's Corner. I go to school. My pets are a lamb and a kitten. We have a flower garden, also a bed of Pansies.

Bessie Ryder.

Lamoille Co., Vt., July 30, 1905.

QUESTION.

Azalias:—Will some of the readers who have succeeded with Azalias in the house please tell through the Magazine how they treated them. I had two lovely ones in the winter; but they were sent to me in October all set with buds.—**M. S. E. C., Marshall Co., Iowa.**

REAL ESTATE.

Under this head will be offered Farms, Homes, and other Real Estate, which may be for sale. Price \$1.25 per agate line, each insertion. Those who have used these columns have found sale for their properties. If you have a property for sale advertise it in this Magazine. It will bring results.

DO YOU WANT A HOME where the flowers are always in bloom, where the mercury rarely falls below 40° and rarely rises above 95°, where a cooling breeze is continuous in summer, and where fruits and vegetables can be taken from the garden at all seasons? I offer a six-room house in St. Petersburg, Florida, where you can enjoy the most equable climate in the United States. It is centrally located, and in perfect condition. lot 50x200 feet; 3 large old oaks; 12 bearing Orange trees; 2 fine Peach trees; modern improvements; Price, \$2700. I have other properties, but this I know to be a bargain. Address **R. H. Thomas, St. Petersburg, Florida.**

Farm For Sale.

Containing 500 acres in the beautiful Mad River Valley of the Green Mountain State. Large orchard, producing over 2,000 bushels of the best varieties of apples in 1904, also pears, plums, cherries and small fruits in abundance. Two good houses, two barns, two sugar houses, two wood-houses, 3 two corn barns and a silo. All buildings in excellent repair. Never-failing spring of water running to the houses and barns. Two large sugar orchards, containing 5,000 sugar maples, in 1904 averaging three pounds of sugar to the tree, which sold from ten to fifteen cents a pound. Having come to a retiring age I desire to dispose of this property. For further information, address **Nathan Boyce, Waitsfield, Vermont.**

HOE OUT THE EVIL.

We in the garden take the hoe
And tear up weeds and briars,
For they will bring us harm you know
Just like the thieves and liars.

The world is big and all around
Both bad and good are growing,
But so much sin is to be found,
We should be out and hoeing.

St. Louis, Mo. **Albert E. Vassar.**

MAGAZINE APPRECIATED.

Mr. Park:—Your little paper is the best I have ever read on flori culture. Every issue is filled with good things. Mother and I both get it, and whoever reads it first always says "My, but there are good things in Park's this month." One will be wondering about this or that and along comes the paper with the very thing she wants.

N. W. T., Can. **Mrs. E. J. Southwick.**

Mr. Park:—I want you to know how I appreciate your Magazine. I am seventy-eight years old, and I dearly love flowers and take so much comfort from them, and from the Magazine which tells me just how to grow them.

Waupaca Co., Wis. **Mrs. Maria Hill.**

Mr. Park:—I have been a reader of your good little Magazine for some years, and I consider it the best floral periodical. It is full of variety. And the articles are written by those who have overcome the difficulties of raising flowers under ordinary or unfavorable conditions, rather than by professional flower-growers who work only in perfectly appointed greenhouses.

Darke Co., O. **Mrs. Hattie W. Harris.**

Mr. Park:—I have been a subscriber to your Floral Magazine since 1895. I could not do without it, it is so much company for me in lonely hours. The last time I subscribed was for five years. I am depending upon you to let me know when my time expires. I do not want to miss a single copy.

Miss Emma Woods.

• Morgan Co., Ill.

GOSSIP.

Dear Band:—It seems that *Nicotiana sylvestris* is not so well known, or beloved as the other kinds; but it is my favorite. It grows so tall and stately, and has so many flowers on one plant. The roots can be taken up and kept in the house in soil that is kept moist; and if planted out it will soon bloom, and keep it up all summer too.

Cousin Katie.

Vanwert Co., Ohio, May 22, 1906.

Dear Floral Band:—I have a box thirty-six inches long and fourteen inches wide filled with Carnations from seeds, (bought this spring) planted in boxes, and then set out-of-doors where they grew finely but showed no signs of blooming. I took them up in October and left them out as long as I dared, and every day I put them out yet, and they are just loaded with blooms, so many kinds. I have some as fine as any greenhouse Carnations I ever saw.

Lasalle Co., Ill.

Ida Toepfer.

Dear Floral Band:—I want to speak a good word for Variegated Hop. It is such a thrifty grower, has no insect pests, and is far more ornamental than anyone would suppose who was only acquainted with the plain-leaved variety. I don't see how anyone can afford to be without Crocuses. They are so cheap and increase so rapidly, need no care when once set and bless their little hearts, how cheery they are, often times blossoming in snow. I am very fond of my Rose and Dr. Livingstone Geraniums, preferring them to their more showy sisters, the Zonales; but my pride, my darling, is a great Asparagus plumosus.

Netta.

Madison Co., Ill.

EXCHANGES.

Hardy Phlox, white or red, for *Gladiolus*, *Amaryllis* or *Begonias*. Julia Davis, Agnewville, Va.

Violets and *Wistaria* for *Bleeding Heart* and yellow *Roses*. Mrs. Cale Boggess, Dallas City, Ill.

Fuchsias, *Daisies* and *Ice Trees* for *Sultana* and *Wandering Jew*. Ethel Stephens, Sharpsburg, Ky.

Different kinds of house plants for *Cacti*. Mrs. C. R. Baum, 519-8th St., South, Minneapolis, Minn.

Lily of the Valley and *Narcissus* for house plants and slips. Laura Hurley, Lowell, Mich., R. D. No. 46.

Roses and *Iris* for *Phlox subulata* or *Perennial Poppies*. Daisy M. Henkle, Glenarm, Ill., R. D. 22.

Ferns for *Geraniums*, nice plants. Write. Mrs. Davie G. Brinton, Indian Mound, Tenn.

Lilies, *Ferns* and *Violets* for *Geraniums*, *Pelargoniums* etc. Mrs. W. Croil, Quicksilver, Cal.

Nice well-rooted Ferns for *Palms*. Write. Miss Annie Bachelor, Indian Mound, Tenn.

Fine *Lilies* for *Everblooming Roses*. E. J. Vudenhill, Barlow, Ky.

Hardy and tender plants and bulbs for others not in my col. Mrs. Ella Gibson, Rose, Kan., R. F. D. No. 1.

30 var. of *Begonias* and *Geraniums* for *Silver-leaf Fern* and *Begonias*. Mrs. W. A. Rushin, Payo, Ga.

Oleander, *Chrysanthemum* for *Abutilons* or *Azaleas*. Mrs. H. W. Vanderhoof, Devils Lake, N. D. Box 297.

Pineapple Salsia, *German Iris* for *Cacti* or *Perennial Phlox*. Mrs. J. E. Shaver, West Sand Lake, N. Y.

Hardy *Perennials*, double *Petunias* for *Geraniums*. Mrs. M. L. Warren, Monmouth, Me., Route 18.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Dear Mr. Park:—May I tell you how the sparrows entirely rid a large *Oleander* of scale? It was badly infested when brought from the cellar in the spring, and I soon discovered a flock of sparrows working at it. Out of curiosity I spent some time watching them. After alighting they would run their bill the length of the rib of every leaf, taking every scale, and they worked faithfully until the tree was thoroughly cleaned.

After years of careful observation I have never known of the sparrows taking fruit or green vegetables from the garden in this section, though they do quarrel sadly with the other birds; but usually *Jenny Wren* holds her own, for when she came last year and found the sparrows occupying her homes she darted inside, and in less time than it takes to tell it, sparrows, eggs and nest were outside on the ground, and she held the fort, raising two broods, without the sparrows molesting her.

Mrs. T.

Sheb. Co., Wis.

Mr. Park:—I wish you could see the *Pierson Fern* I received through the mail about a year ago. When I received it, it had two fronds. It now has thirteen, the longest measuring thirty inches in length, and the broadest frond measuring seven inches across. Each individual leaf or pinna of the frond is sub-divided, making a perfect frond of each leaf, producing a beautiful plume-like effect. All who have seen my plant admire it.

Carrie M. Snyder.

Lenawee Co., Mich., Nov. 18, 1905.

To Women Who Dread Motherhood!

Information How They May Give Birth to Happy, Healthy Children Absolutely Without Pain—Sent Free.

No woman need any longer dread the pains of childbirth, or remain childless. Dr. J. H. Dye has devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women. He has proved that all pain at childbirth may be entirely banished, and he will gladly tell you how it may be done absolutely free of charge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. H. Dye, 104 Lewis Block, Buffalo, N. Y., and he will send you, postpaid, his wonderful book which tells how to give birth to happy, healthy children, absolutely without pain; also how to cure sterility. Do not delay but write to-day.

CANCER

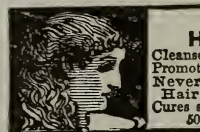
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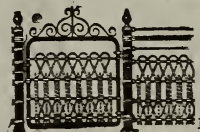
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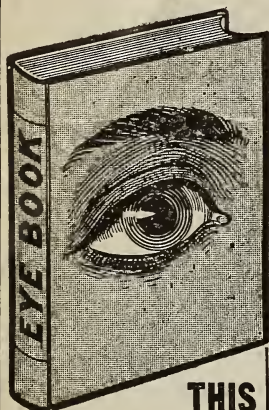
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THIS 80 PAGE BOOK TELLS HOW TO CURE YOURSELF OF BLINDNESS

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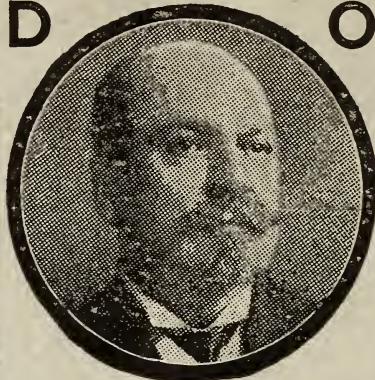
Tells about spectacles and eye glasses, why they should not be worn, etc.

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TELL YOUR FRIENDS

If any of your friends are afflicted with Eye Disease or Deafness tell them of this offer so they can send for book.



WRITE TO ME

Give me a description of your case and I will give my opinion, tell you what to do to be cured, etc. My 25 years of practice has made me competent to give you any information you may wish about your eye or ear trouble. Many have written to me for advice—if they followed it they were cured.

The same is possible for you. Write me about your case and state which of my books you want FREE and I will tell you how.



Totally Blind Cured in One Month.

Beryl Kelly, 6 yrs. old, daughter of Mrs. C. H. Kelly, Northwood Narrows, N. H., was totally blind from Opacity of the cornea, or scum over the eye, with very little hope of ever being able to see—used Dr. Coffee's Treatment for 1 month which restored her sight perfectly.

Cataract Cured in 1 Month.

Mr. John L. Richardson, Denton, Ia., writes: "This is to certify that in the summer of 1904 my eye sight began to fail. An examination of my eyes revealed the fact that a cataract was forming and the Optic nerve was getting weak. I sent to Dr. Coffee, of Des Moines, Ia., for 1 month's course of his Absorption Treatment, which removed every trace of the trouble and made my eyes all right."

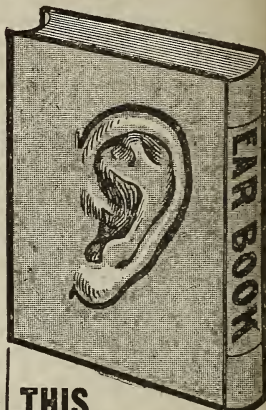


Chronic Catarrh cured permanently.

Mr. Fred Harger, of Lovilla, Iowa, was rapidly growing deaf; trouble originated from chronic catarrh. He had given up all hope of ever being cured. Commenced Dr. Coffee's Treatment, and improvement noticed immediately. Hearing restored perfectly in short order.

Boy Cured of Deafness.

Schultz Martine, of Storm Lake, Iowa, 11 years old, had attack of scarlet fever when three years old, which affected his hearing. Two years ago an attack of measles caused complete deafness. Treated with many doctors, his condition became worse. Finally used Dr. Coffee's treatment and obtained perfect hearing.



THIS 64 PAGE BOOK TELLS HOW TO CURE YOURSELF OF DEAFNESS

Headnoises, Ringing in the Ears, Wax in Ears, Discharging Ears, Ulcers or Tumors in Ears, Catarrh and all other Ear, Nose or Throat Diseases

AT YOUR OWN HOME

without visiting a doctor. Book tells all about Deafness.

Describes all the different varieties and what causes them.

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Tells all about Headnoises and what the various noises indicate.

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Book is full of information on Ear, Nose and Throat Diseases, and is FREE to all.

IT WILL PAY YOU

To read this entire page and consult Dr. Coffee if you have ear or eye trouble. Send for his books.

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